

## CHAPTER 4

# *House Facilities and Capitol Grounds*

### **A. Hall of the House**

- § 1. Control of the Hall of the House Generally
- § 2. The Electronic Voting System; Legislative Call System
- § 3. Audio–Visual Broadcast of House Proceedings
- § 4. Galleries
- § 5. Admission to the House Floor
- § 6. Former Members’ Floor Privileges

### **B. Capitol Grounds**

- § 7. The Capitol Complex
- § 8. House Office Buildings
- § 9. The Capitol Visitor Center
- §10. The Senate Chamber



# ***House Facilities and Capitol Grounds***

## **A. Hall of the House**

### **§ 1. Control of the Hall of the House Generally**

The Hall of the House consists of the House Chamber and its galleries, as well as cloakrooms for each party organization. The rules of the House confer wide discretion on the Speaker to administer the Hall of the House. Use of the Hall of the House is governed by various House rules and precedents and Federal statutes.<sup>(1)</sup> Clause 3 of rule I<sup>(2)</sup> provides that, “[t]he Speaker shall have general control of the Hall of the House, the corridors and passages in the part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, and the disposal of unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol.”

Clause 1 of rule IV<sup>(3)</sup> provides that the Hall of the House shall be used for legislative business only (including caucus meetings of the parties),<sup>(4)</sup> with the exception of authorized ceremonial events.<sup>(5)</sup> Traditionally, ceremonies of a religious nature have not been permitted in the House Chamber.<sup>(6)</sup>

In addition to the House rules, the Speaker has often inserted into the *Congressional Record* certain policy statements regarding appropriate use of the House Chamber and the comportment of Members, officers, and employees within the Chamber and the halls leading thereto.<sup>(7)</sup> Such policy statements typically address the exercise of floor privileges,<sup>(8)</sup> the conduct of votes using the Chamber’s electronic voting system,<sup>(9)</sup> the distribution of

---

1. See, e.g., 2 U.S.C. §§ 1801 *et seq.*; 2 U.S.C. §§ 2001 *et seq.*; and 2 U.S.C. §§ 2201 *et seq.*

2. *House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2017).

3. *House Rules and Manual* § 677 (2017).

4. See § 1.11, *infra*.

5. See Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36. For an example of the House refusing to allow the House Chamber to be used for certain entertainment purposes, see Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 4 § 3.2.

6. See § 1.12, *infra*.

7. See, e.g., 161 CONG. REC. H33–H35 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess. These policy statements are applicable for the entirety of that particular Congress.

8. See § 5, *infra*.

9. See § 2, *infra*.

handouts and other material on the House floor,<sup>(10)</sup> the use of electronic devices on the floor<sup>(11)</sup> and the status of the Chamber when the House is not in session.<sup>(12)</sup>

The Speaker has also made ad hoc announcements from time to time regarding the exercise of the Speaker's discretionary authority over control of the Chamber. For example, the Speaker has announced a policy of ensuring unimpeded access to the floor to Members during votes and quorum calls.<sup>(13)</sup> The Speaker has permitted interview tables to be established by the press in the Speaker's Lobby, just outside the Chamber.<sup>(14)</sup> The Speaker has responded to parliamentary inquiries regarding thermostat settings inside the Chamber,<sup>(15)</sup> and has refused to entertain a unanimous-consent request regarding ceremonial displays that might interfere with the Speaker's discretionary authorities.<sup>(16)</sup> While the Speaker does exercise considerable authority over the use of the Chamber, the Chair has no unilateral authority to order the Chamber doors to be locked (although clause 4(a) of rule XX<sup>(17)</sup> authorizes the Speaker to have the doors closed during certain votes and quorum calls).<sup>(18)</sup> When repairs or renovations to the Chamber have occurred, the Speaker has made remarks to the body on the nature of such improvements.<sup>(19)</sup>

The Capitol building and the Hall of the House itself have been the site of numerous security incidents in recent years, including a 1998 shooting of Capitol Police officers. These types of security incidents have generally been the impetus for closed security briefings<sup>(20)</sup> held in the House Chamber

---

10. See § 1, *infra*.

11. *Id.*

12. *Id.*

13. See § 1.1, *infra*.

14. See § 1.5, *infra*.

15. See § 1.2, *infra*.

16. See § 1.4, *infra*.

17. *House Rules and Manual* § 1019 (2017).

18. See § 1.6, *infra*.

19. See § 1.7, *infra*.

20. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Security briefings held in the Chamber during a recess of the House or periods of adjournment should be distinguished from secret sessions of the House, which are formal (closed) meetings of the House to discuss sensitive (often classified) material. When such secret sessions occur, the Chamber is appropriately prepared to ensure secrecy—a security sweep by the Sergeant-at-Arms and/or the Capitol Police is conducted, and the galleries are cleared. The addition of the Capitol Visitor Center has reduced the need to use the Chamber for security briefings. For more on secret sessions of the House, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 29 § 85 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1. For earlier briefings on topics such as the progress of World War

(or elsewhere in the Capitol complex).<sup>(21)</sup> The 1998 shootings led to a gathering of the party caucuses in the House Chamber for Members to receive a briefing by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chief of the Capitol Police on the security developments.<sup>(22)</sup> The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, prompted a variety of classified security briefings.<sup>(23)</sup> Other periodic security briefings have been held in the Chamber,<sup>(24)</sup> in the Capitol Visitor Center,<sup>(25)</sup> and in the House office buildings.<sup>(26)</sup> The House has recessed in order to conduct emergency evacuation drills.<sup>(27)</sup> The House has also responded to other safety concerns, such as fire safety in the Capitol and House office buildings,<sup>(28)</sup> asbestos leaks,<sup>(29)</sup> and earthquakes.<sup>(30)</sup>

As use of the House Chamber touches many facets of House procedure, the reader is also encouraged to consult the various precedents relating to ceremonies,<sup>(31)</sup> the functions of House officers, officials, and staff,<sup>(32)</sup> and the assembly and convening of the House.<sup>(33)</sup>

### ***In General***

#### **§ 1.1 The Speaker announced that he had directed corridors to the Chamber to be cleared during roll call votes and quorum calls to ensure Members unimpeded access to the floor at those times.**

---

II (not held in the House Chamber), see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 1 §§ 4.3–4.6. For a discussion of meeting outside the Hall of the House, see Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1 § 10. For a more comprehensive list of security briefings held in the Chamber (and elsewhere), see Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1 § 10.

21. See Division B, *infra*.

22. See § 1.13, *infra*.

23. For an announcement that a classified briefing for Members would be presented in the House Chamber during a recess under clause 12 of rule I, see, *e.g.*, 147 CONG. REC. 16761, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. (Sept. 12, 2001). Other briefings occurred on September 13, September 14, September 25, and October 3, 2001.

24. See § 1.14, *infra*.

25. See § 9.3, *infra*.

26. See § 1.15, *infra*.

27. See § 1.10, *infra*.

28. See § 1.8, *infra*.

29. See § 1.21, *infra*.

30. *Parliamentarian's Note*: On August 23, 2011, the Senate was supposed to meet at 2:30 p.m. in pro forma session. An earthquake occurred in the Washington, D.C., area around 1:50 p.m., causing the Senate to meet in pro forma session at the nearby Postal Square Building. See § 10.9, *infra*.

31. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 36.

32. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6.

33. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 1 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1.

On January 15, 1979,<sup>(34)</sup> the following announcement was made regarding access to the House Chamber:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(35)</sup> Pursuant to clause 3, rule 1, the Chair desires to announce that he has instructed the Doorkeeper<sup>(36)</sup> and the Sergeant at Arms of the House to assure that Members will have unimpeded access to the Chamber especially during rollcall votes and quorum calls. Due to the relative brevity of the period during which Members may be recorded and because Members for obvious reasons are entitled to unhindered access to any door of the Chamber from the elevators and corridors, the Chair has directed that these instructions be strictly enforced.

**§ 1.2 Following the raising of thermostat controls in the House Chamber to nearly 80 degrees (to comply with an executive order implementing energy conservation measures), the Speaker announced that: (1) standards for appropriate attire in the Chamber would still be observed; (2) he had directed the Architect of the Capitol to improve air circulation in the Chamber by the use of fans; (3) a question of privilege could be offered to permit a relaxation of the normal standards of dress; and (4) a Member currently on the floor should remove himself and appear in proper attire consistent with the Chair's statement.**

On July 17, 1979,<sup>(37)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(38)</sup> The Chair wishes to make a statement.

In recent days the Congress has undertaken measures to comply with the President's Executive order implementing thermostat controls for nonresidential buildings, most particularly by raising the temperature in the Capitol and congressional office buildings to 78 degrees. This effort to conserve energy has undoubtedly resulted in some discomfort for Members, staff, and visitors to the Capitol. As a result, some questions have arisen concerning proper dress for Members when they are in the House Chamber. Over many years and during some uncomfortable seasons, Members have respected an unwritten standard. Historically, a coat and tie has always been required for male Members and appropriate attire for female Members. The Chair believes that the House should continue to adhere to this practice. The Chair certainly intends to. Perhaps the Chair reflects the views of his own generation but he feels that this is one of the ways in which he shows his respect for this institution.

34. 125 CONG. REC. 19, 96th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2017).

35. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

36. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The Doorkeeper's duties have now been transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms. See *House Rules and Manual* § 663a (2017). See also *Precedents* (Wickham) Ch. 6.

37. 125 CONG. REC. 19008, 96th Cong. 2d Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* §§ 621, 705, and 962 (2017). For decorum issues generally, see Deschler's *Precedents* Ch. 29 §§ 40–66 and *Precedents* (Wickham) Ch. 29.

38. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

The Chair does not believe he should become an arbiter of style. What color a person wears or the manner in which he or she combs his hair is certainly a matter for individual determination.

But the older Members will recall previous occasions when this Chamber has been uncomfortable. We have now had about 3 days of seasonal temperatures and humidity, and the Chair has had various parts of the Chamber monitored for temperature readings. On occasion, those readings have indicated temperatures in the high eighties. The Chair does not believe those temperatures are conducive to efficiency. It makes it more difficult for Members to carry out their legislative duties, particularly when we are facing many weeks of hard legislative work and long hours in this Chamber.

While adhering to the President's guidelines, and while maintaining the energy conservation steps which have been undertaken by the Architect, at the Chair's direction, the Chair does intend to see that steps are taken to provide for a better circulation of air in the Chamber. The Architect informs us that some large circulating fans can be installed which should significantly improve the situation. Some have been installed. The Chair would hope that these measures would permit us to maintain our present standards of dress and, thus, some degree of formality.

If any Member would desire to offer a resolution raising a question of privilege of the House to the effect that Members may relax their dress, such Member may so offer the resolution and the Chair would recognize him for such purposes.

Through the years, Members in this Chamber, long before air-conditioning, wore wigs and swallow-tailed coats and high mufflers. The Chair thinks this history shows the respect for the Congress. The Chair would ask the gentleman from Texas if he would kindly remove himself from the floor and appear in the customary attire that the Members of the Congress wear.

---

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Robert] BAUMAN [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the ruling by the distinguished Speaker of the House, in the future would it be in order, under clause 2 of rule I, which grants the Speaker power to preserve order and decorum, to make a point of order against any Members of the House who do not accede to the dress code that the Speaker has described?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Maryland that the Chair hopes not to have to rule on a point of order concerning a dress code for Members and would prefer that the standards of dress be voluntarily maintained and accepted by the Members.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, would the Chair entertain such a point of order if it were made?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would not foreclose that at this time.

Mr. BAUMAN. I thank the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask the gentleman from Texas to remove himself from the floor, and the gentleman can address the House at such time as he is in the proper attire.

Mr. [James] MATTOX [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not recognizing the gentleman. The Chair has made his statement.

If any Member desires to offer a resolution to change the customs and attire with regard to dress, as a point of privilege of the House, the Chair would recognize the Member.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) rise?

Mr. [Sonny] MONTGOMERY [of Mississippi]. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Chair. I think what the Chair has done today is certainly in line and upholds the dignity and decorum of the House. I would hope that the gentleman from Texas would remove himself and come back in proper attire, and that at a later date a resolution could be offered if some Member disagrees with the Chair's ruling.

I commend the Speaker. I think you are standing tall, sir. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say that he knows the gentleman from Texas is embarrassing the Chair. Maybe the gentleman does not feel this embarrassment himself, but the Chair would be more than happy to recognize the gentleman if he will put on the proper attire. He may then make the statement he desires to make.

**§ 1.3 A resolution expressing the sense of the House as to the proper form of attire worn by Members in the House Chamber gives rise to a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX,<sup>(39)</sup> as involving the comfort and convenience of Members.**

On July 17, 1979,<sup>(40)</sup> the House laid on the table a resolution, offered as a question of the privileges of the House, permitting Members to dispense with coats and ties during the summer months when Federal energy standards required 80-degree temperature in Federal buildings:<sup>(41)</sup>

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—ATTIRE OF MALE MEMBERS OF HOUSE  
DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Mr. [Morris] UDALL [of Arizona]. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 369) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 369

Whereas traditions of the House require that male Members wear coats and ties at all times in the Chamber

Whereas national energy conservation policies now require that temperatures in the Chamber, The Capitol and House Office Buildings be maintained at new and higher levels during the summer months, causing unnecessary discomfort and inefficiency for male Members and employees; now therefore, be it

39. *House Rules and Manual* § 698 (2017).

40. 125 CONG. REC. 19072–73, 96th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 621 (2017).

41. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Subsequent to the offering of House Resolution 369, the House agreed to a resolution, also offered as a question of the privileges of the House (House Resolution 370), reiterating the requirement that Members wear proper attire as determined by the Speaker and denying noncomplying Members the privilege of the floor. See 125 CONG. REC. 19073, 96th Cong. 1st Sess. (July 17, 1979).



*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House that during the period June 1st to Labor Day in 1979 and each year the current energy or conservation policies are required (as determined by the Speaker for 1980 and subsequent years). Members may dispense with coats and/or ties so long as suitable, dignified, tasteful and appropriate clothes are worn; be it further

*Resolved*, That at all other times and in all other respects traditional attire shall be appropriate. . . .

## PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BAUMAN

Mr. [Robert] BAUMAN [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(42)</sup> The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BAUMAN moves to table the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the preferential motion to table.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. UDALL) there were—yeas 89, nays 31.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nay were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 303, nays 105, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 348] . . .

**§ 1.4 The Speaker declined to entertain a unanimous-consent request to permit ceremonial bunting<sup>(43)</sup> to remain hanging in the Chamber, determining instead to exercise his authority over the Hall of the House to permit the display.**

On March 2, 1989,<sup>(44)</sup> the Speaker declined to recognize for unanimous-consent requests which would infringe upon his general authority under clause 3 of rule I<sup>(45)</sup> over the Hall of the House, as follows:

**REQUEST THAT BLUE BUNTING OVER DOORS OF HOUSE CHAMBER BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN**

Mr. [Sam] GIBBONS [of Florida]. Mr. Speaker, if I may be recognized for one other brief unanimous-consent request, I ask unanimous consent that the blue bunting over the doors adorned by stars used in today's ceremony be allowed to remain in the Chamber at the discretion of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(46)</sup> The Chair will take that suggestion under advisement and will consult with others and consider the advisability of following the gentleman's recommendation.

42. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

43. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The bunting displayed was for the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Congress.

44. 135 CONG. REC. 3220, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

45. *House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2017).

46. James Wright (TX).

**§ 1.5 The Speaker announced guidelines for a trial period for a radio interview table in the Speaker's Lobby where reporters could use tape recorders to interview Members while the House was in session, and assured Members that recordings of Members' conversations in the Lobby would not be permitted.**

On May 22, 1990,<sup>(47)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Robert] WALKER [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER.<sup>(48)</sup> The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, the Speaker has recently announced a new policy with regard to the use of the Speaker's lobby for the recording by reporters by electronic device of interviews with Members. There has been some concern expressed about that particular policy with regard to the use of the recorders in the Speaker's lobby since that is regarded as a part of the floor. In particular, the concern is that you could have the use of very sensitive microphones there that could record private conversations that might be taking place in the Speaker's lobby, or even record conversations at the periphery of the House floor itself that were not meant for public consumption.

I was wondering, under my parliamentary inquiry, whether the Speaker could give the Members some assurance with regard to this policy that the recording devices will only be used for individual interviews, and would not be permissible for use as a means of recording conversations in the Speaker's lobby as a whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WALKER. So in other words, under this policy, this is strictly aimed at giving only the ability to interview individual Members at the table, and those recording devices would not be permitted to be on during other times that the reporter might be in the lobby?

The SPEAKER. The answer to the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry is that the gentleman is correct.

The Chair will ask the Clerk to read into the RECORD the guidelines established by the Chair for the conduct of this trial period of radio interview.

The Clerk read as follows:

POLICY FOR RADIO INTERVIEW TABLE IN SPEAKER'S LOBBY

(1) No tape recorder will be allowed inside the Speaker's Lobby, other than at a table set aside for the purpose. This table is provided for interviews, which should not disrupt the decorum of the House. Tape recorders must be taken immediately to the designated table.

(2) No more than four tape recorders will be allowed at the table at any one time. Reporters will be allowed to take tape recorders to the table on a rotating pass system. Passes will be distributed by the Radio/TV Gallery staff, who may, at their discretion, set a time limit on the use of the pass.

47. 136 CONG. REC. 11425, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

48. Thomas Foley (WA).

(3) The table can only be used for interviews of Members during House sessions. It cannot be used during joint meetings or joint sessions.

(4) Failure to honor restrictions placed on news organizations by the House gallery staff, or failure to return radio table passes at the designated time, may result in revocation of a news organization's right to use said passes in the future.

(5) The radio table and the policy for its use is available on a trial basis through the August recess of 1990. At that time the table and its use will be reassessed.

(6) All rules for broadcast coverage in the House will be reevaluated by the Speaker's Office and the Executive Committee at the beginning of each Congress.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the Chair.

**§ 1.6 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Speaker pro tempore stated that the Chair had no unilateral authority to order doors to the Chamber to be locked during a pending series of votes.**

Under clause 2(b) of rule XV,<sup>(49)</sup> the Speaker may order that the doors be *closed* “when a call of the House in the absence of a quorum is ordered.” The Speaker has no other authority to order the doors *locked*, as evidenced by the Chair's response to the following parliamentary inquiry on June 11, 1997:<sup>(50)</sup>

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Donald] MANZULLO [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Robert] GOODLATTE [of Virginia]). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Chair direct the Sergeant at Arms to lock the doors in order to keep the Members in the Chamber so we can finish voting here in 5 minutes.

Mr. [José] SERRANO [of New York]. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot order that at this point.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

**§ 1.7 The House adopted a resolution authorizing the Speaker to designate individuals for admission to the Hall of the House for the purpose of documenting the improved accessibility of its rostrum, which allowed a Speaker pro tempore using a wheelchair to preside over the House for the first time.<sup>(51)</sup>**

49. *House Rules and Manual* § 892 (2017).

50. 143 CONG. REC. 10665, 105th Cong. 1st Sess. See also 7 Cannon's Precedents § 703 and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 20 § 6.

51. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Two articulating platforms had been installed on the east side of the rostrum earlier in the 111th Congress and had been successful in tests. Each

On July 26, 2010,<sup>(52)</sup> the following occurred:

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. [James] LANGEVIN [of Rhode Island]) at 2 p.m.

---

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Creator of all and Builder of a just society, this is a House of pride and dignity because of its noble belief in free people. By law and by policy through the years, interior freedom has been uncovered as obstacles to equal opportunity have been removed.

By celebrating the accomplishments of the past 20 years founded in the initiative of the Disabilities Act, Lord God, responsible government has continued to embrace the advent and development of Your people.

Lord, here, may each child of disadvantage and every victim of war and accident be given hope and grounding for personal aspirations to achieve his or her full potential in Your sight.

With the help of research, engineering, medicine, and professional therapy, may government uphold the Nation's commitment to equal opportunity in the pursuit of happiness.

May every American rejoice and thank You, Almighty God, for the next step and every step to be taken to afford open and full accessibility to place and position for all citizens in a just world. For this we pray, and we will continue to work, both now and forever.

Amen. . . .

#### PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS TO BE ADMITTED TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT THE IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Ms. [Louise] SLAUGHTER [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, on this most important day in the history of the House of Representatives, I send to the desk H. Res. 1555, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1555

*Resolved*, That the Speaker, in consultation with the minority leader, may designate individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House and the rooms leading thereto in order to document the improved accessibility of the Hall of the House.

---

platform moved both vertically and horizontally to deliver a Member using a wheelchair to the presiding officer's position. Pursuant to the authority granted in House Resolution 1555, the Speaker allowed a still photographer on the floor to document the historic opening.

52. 156 CONG. REC. 13938, 13939, 111th Cong. 2d Sess.

The resolution was agreed to.  
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

---

#### THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. [Nancy] PELOSI [of California]. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and joy that I rise today to acknowledge the history that you are making. By your leadership and your inspiration and your education of the Congress, you have helped take us to a place that honors the tradition and the goals of our founders; to improve liberty and equality for all Americans.

Today, through technology, under the leadership of the Architect of the House, we are able to, in a way that is almost magical, extend to you the privilege that you deserved all along, to be able to preside over the House.

I'm pleased that we are joined by our former colleague in the House, and now a Senator, Senator HARKIN, who was such a champion in passing the Americans with Disabilities Act; our former colleague, Tony Coelho, also a leader in that regard; our colleagues who have worked so hard on that subject, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KENNEDY; and the champion in our House on the Americans with Disabilities Act, STENY HOYER, our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER has made this part of his legacy in the Congress. Not so fast with the legacy, I know. More to come. But we thank you for being the champion on civil rights that you are.

And I see now that we have been joined by our distinguished Republican leader of the House, Mr. BOEHNER.

This is bipartisan effort. It has been all along. It is a cause for celebration. It is a source of liberation. And it's important to note that there's a reason Mr. LANGEVIN is first. He is first because of his courage. He is first because of his inspiration, and he is first because when I became Speaker, he said to me, Now that you are presiding, I want to preside too.

So on that day, when we made history of having the first woman Speaker of the House, it became clear that we had to make history today in having JIM LANGEVIN preside on this historic occasion, which is a source of pride to all of us but also a source of challenge as to how we go forward addressing the new technologies so that we can continue to remove barriers to participation to all Americans. It's better for them and it's better for our country.

Now we can go forward clearly saying that we respect people for what they can do, not judge them or limit them for what they cannot, and that we can more fully honor the Pledge of Allegiance that Mr. KENNEDY led us in just earlier, one Nation under God, with liberty—and this is about liberation—with liberty and justice for all.

Congratulations, Mr. LANGEVIN.

---

#### HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [John] BOEHNER [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Speaker and the majority leader in recognizing the 20th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

First I want to applaud you, Mr. Speaker, for making history today as the first American with disabilities to preside over this distinguished body. It's truly an inspiring sight and a reminder that the disabled are, of course, among the most active and functional members of our society. And it's a testament to the historic measure that we're celebrating today.

I also want to congratulate my colleague, Mr. HOYER, the majority leader, who I know played a key role in making this legislation a reality, along with other colleagues from the other body and retired, along with Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

But really I want to thank all of you for ensuring that we come together, across the aisle when necessary, to make certain that this act fulfills its original mission.

Before the Americans with Disabilities Act, nowhere in the world was there a comprehensive declaration of equality for people with disabilities.

In the medical community, people with disabilities are called "handi-capable" because they strive and succeed in the face of great personal obstacles.

There was a time, however, when courage alone was not enough to get them into their hometown theaters to see a movie or into office buildings to apply for a job, much less to provide for their families. Those wrongs were corrected on July 26, 1990, when President George Herbert Walker Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act into law on the South Lawn of the White House.

On that day President Bush noted that it was roughly a year after the Berlin Wall came down and said that this legislation "takes a sledge hammer to another wall, one which has for too many generations separated Americans with disabilities from the freedom they could glimpse, but not grasp."

For too long our Nation has kept Americans with disabilities dependent, when they all yearned for independence. And the Americans with Disabilities Act has given them the tools to do just that, to quench their thirst for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It has changed the lives of millions, and will do so for many, many generations to come.

### ***Physical Safety and Security***

#### **§ 1.8 A resolution alleging certain fire safety deficiencies in the environs of the House and directing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the matter, gave rise to a question of the privileges of the House concerning the safety of its Members, staff, visitors, and records.<sup>(53)</sup>**

On May 10, 1988,<sup>(54)</sup> the House adopted a resolution offered as a question of the privileges of the House directing the Speaker to appoint a bipartisan

53. See 3 Hinds' Precedents § 2659 (protecting the records of the House from the threat of fire is a matter involving the privileges of the House).

54. 134 CONG. REC. 10286, 10287, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

select committee to investigate fire safety in the Capitol and House office buildings:

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FIRE  
SAFETY IN THE CAPITOL AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. [Curt] WELDON [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 440) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 440

Whereas on Thursday, May the 5th, a fire occurred in the congressional office of the Speaker of the House, Representative Jim Wright of Texas, located on the second floor of the Longworth House Office Building; and

Whereas after smelling the smoke from said fire, Representative Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania attempted to assist in extinguishing it, only to find fire suppression equipment was not fully functional and available; and

Whereas it was further discovered that the Longworth House Office Building had no manual or automatic fire alarm system to notify the Members, staff, and visitors in the building; and

Whereas the occupants of the Longworth Building had to be notified of the potential danger by someone going to each individual office; and

Whereas some occupants of the Longworth Building were improperly evacuated by way of the elevator which actually stopped on the fire floor; and

Whereas some occupants of the Longworth Building were forced to exit through smoke filled stair towers none of which were enclosed; and

Whereas preplanning and training for such emergencies was clearly lacking; and  
Whereas the Capitol, Cannon, Longworth, and Rayburn House Office Buildings are not required to comply with any Federal, State, or District of Columbia fire codes; and

Whereas the safety of the Members of the House of Representatives, as well as staff and visitors to these buildings can not be assured; and

Whereas the security of the files and records of the House of Representatives is in jeopardy because of the inability to respond to any fire situation; and

Whereas the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, comprised of over 150 Members of Congress, was recently established to advance the cause of fire safety in our Nation's Capitol and across the United States; and

Whereas pursuant to the provisions of rule IX of the Rules of the House of Representatives any measure affecting the safety of the proceedings of the House represents a question of the privileges of the House: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee of the House be appointed, comprised of two members from the majority party and two members from the minority party of the House of Representatives to inquire into the origin of the fire which occurred in the Office of the Speaker, and to meet with Federal and local fire officials to report and list any Federal or local fire code violations or any other potential fire or life safety hazards, and report back to the House any recommendations or measures which they deem necessary to assure the safety of the Members, officers, staff, and visitors in the Capitol, Cannon, Longworth, and Rayburn House Office Buildings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Kenneth] GRAY of Illinois). The resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] does state a privilege of the House.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 1 hour. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

**§ 1.9 During morning-hour speeches, a Member recounted for the House a description of a terrorist attack inside the House Chamber on March 1, 1954, and submitted for the *Congressional***

***Record a detailed account of the attack written by the Clerk to the Parliamentarian.***

On March 1, 1994,<sup>(55)</sup> the following occurred:

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

---

**MORNING BUSINESS**

The SPEAKER.<sup>(56)</sup> Pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, February 11, 1994, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for “morning-hour debates.” The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leaders limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON].

---

**OBSERVANCE OF THE ATTACK OF MARCH 1, 1954, ON MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of February 11, 1994, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. [Bill] EMERSON [of Missouri]. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the fact that it was 40 years ago today that the House was assaulted by a group of terrorists who were in this corner gallery here. This is not an occasion that we celebrate, but it is one that we note, and 40 years seems to be a significant milestone.

Mr. Speaker, I happened to be a Page at the time. That was the second session of the 83d Congress. This being the second session of the 103d Congress means that an awful lot of water has gone over the dam in the intervening period. Another Page at the time, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KANJORSKI], I gather, will be here at a later period today and may speak on this subject also and I will join him then for further exposition of the event.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not speak at length just now. I wanted to say that there is a lot of curiosity on this subject, which is a reason that I bring it up today. I was visiting recently with our distinguished Parliamentarian, Mr. Brown, and his associate, Mr. Johnson, and they told me about a file that exists in the Parliamentarian’s office noting the occasion, what happened on that particular day.

They called to my attention a memorandum in that file that was written by an employee of the Parliamentarian’s office, Mr. Joe Metzger, whom I recall. Mr. Metzger apparently was given to making side notes, separate and apart from the record, of occurrences in the House of Representatives that were unusual in nature.

On a day or so following the event of March 1 in the House of Representatives, Mr. Metzger wrote a narrative describing what occurred on that occasion, which, quite frankly, is as good a report as I have seen anywhere. He was here. He saw it all. I too, saw the event as it occurred.

---

55. 140 CONG. REC. 3318, 3319, 103d Cong. 2d Sess.

56. Thomas Foley (WA).



Mr. Speaker, I was the overseer of the Pages at the time on the Democratic side of the House, so I had a very good view of the gallery in which this incident occurred, but there was a difficulty at that time getting ambulances and first aid to the Members who had been wounded. Five Members had been wounded.

Pages were called upon to be stretcher bearers. When the ambulances arrived, I exited the Chamber, having helped carry a couple of Members to awaiting ambulances, and I was not here for the aftermath. Some of the more interesting details of that day were in the aftermath of the shooting, which appear in Mr. Metzger's account.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the account of Mr. Metzger of the House shooting which he had prepared somewhere in the day or so immediately following the incident on March 1, 1954. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KANJORSKI] has reserved time for a later period in the day, and I shall reserve the remainder of my remarks and will join him on that occasion.

The account of Mr. Metzger is as follows:

On Monday, March 1, 1954 (83d Congress, 2d Session), the House was considering a resolution from the Rules Committee, H. Res. 450, to provide for the consideration of H.J. Res. 3, a joint resolution amending the Act approved July 12, 1951, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from Mexico. After the previous question was ordered on agreeing to the resolution, a point of order was made that a quorum was not present, and the Speaker determined that 243 Members were present, a quorum. The question was put on agreeing to the resolution, and a division being demanded, by Mr. Cooley of N.C., the Speaker counted the Members rising in the affirmative and announce that the "Ayes" would be seated and the "Noes" should rise. At this moment, at approximately 2:30 p.m., a fusillade came from the gallery of the House. Four Puerto Rican terrorists, 1 woman and 3 men, fired 20 to 30 pistol shots from Gallery 11, located in the southwest corner of the chamber to the left and rear of the Speaker. The woman fired several shots, some upward into the ceiling and probably also some downward into the crowd of Members on the floor. She waved a Puerto Rican flag and shouted "Viva Puerto Rico." The men fired wildly into and among the Members, scattering bullets from one side of the chamber to the other. Five Members were wounded. Other bullets struck the table of the majority leader, unoccupied seats, and also the side walls at the rear toward the northeast corner of the chamber. The House was thrown into a state of utter disorder, and the Speaker, on his own initiative and without request from the floor, at 2:32 p.m. declared the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Members wounded were: Mr. Bentley of Michigan, Mr. Jensen of Iowa, Mr. Davis of Tennessee, Mr. Fallon of Maryland, and Mr. Roberts of Alabama.

Other Members, including three who were physicians, Dr. Judd of Minnesota, Dr. Miller of Nebraska, and Dr. Fenton of Pennsylvania, assisted and gave first aid to the wounded.

After a recess of about ten minutes the Speaker called the House to order, and on motion of the Majority Leader, Mr. Halleck of Indiana, the House adjourned at 2:42 p.m.

Ambulances had been called and in a short time after the shooting the wounded Members were taken to hospitals.

Meanwhile, the Puerto Ricans who fired the shots had left the gallery. The woman, Lolita Lebron, and two of the men, Rafael Miranda and Andres Cordero, were captured and disarmed before they were more than a few feet beyond the gallery door. The other man, Irving Flores Rodriguez, escaped from the Capitol, but he was arrested in a Washington bus station later in the day.

Injuries sustained by the Members were as follows:

Mr. Bentley of Michigan was struck high in the chest. The bullet perforated the right lung; drove through the diaphragm; tore through the liver, which was virtually shattered, and went through the stomach. At the outset Mr. Bentley's condition was regarded as critical, and he was said to have on a 50-50 chance to survive.

Mr. Jensen of Iowa, was struck in the right shoulder. The bullet passed across to the left side and lodged under his left shoulder blade.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee, was hit by a bullet which passed through the calf of the right leg.

Mr. Fallon of Maryland, was wounded in the fleshy part of the upper thigh on the right side, and the bullet passed all the way through.

Mr. Roberts of Alabama, was struck in the left leg, the bullet entering the fleshy area just above the knee and passing downward and all the way through.

Mr. Bentley, Mr. Fallon, and Mr. Roberts were taken to Casualty Hospital, and Mr. Jensen and Mr. Davis were taken to Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

The Puerto Ricans involved in the shooting were identified by police as belonging to the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. Two other members of that party had tried to assassinate President Truman in 1950, at Blair House on Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., which was being used as the temporary Executive Mansion at that time. The four terrorists were all residents of New York City. The woman, Lolita Lebron, a divorcee 34 years old, boasted that the shooting was planned on February 22d, and was staged to draw attention to the question of independence for Puerto Rico. Accordingly to police, the incident was timed to coincide with the opening of the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas, Venezuela.

According to the District of Columbia Police, the guns used by the Puerto Ricans and later taken from them were four automatic pistols of German make, 3 9-millimeter Lugers (one with an 8-inch barrel and two with 4-inch barrels) and a 9-millimeter "P-38" Walther with a 4-inch barrel.

The shooting came as a complete surprise. Many Members who were present on the floor of the House at the time later stated they thought a series of fire-crackers had been set off. Even after seeing the pistols in the hands of people in the gallery, some Members thought blank cartridges were being fired. Only after seeing that some Members were wounded and seeing holes in the furniture did many Members realize that real bullets were being fired at the House in session. All found it almost incredible that such a thing was actually happening.

After the wounded were taken to hospitals, conferences were held by the leaders of both parties regarding security measures which might be necessary for the protection of the House and its Members.

All outstanding gallery cards were cancelled, effective the day following the shooting. New cards were printed for distribution the following day, with a request being made to all Members by the Speaker that gallery cards be issued only to persons who could be vouched for by each Member issuing the new cards.

A Congressional Reception which had been scheduled at the White House for the evening of March 2, 1954, was cancelled by the White House.

Expressions of indignation at the shooting and communications expressing sympathy to the wounded Members were received by the Speaker from far and wide. Thousands of letters and telegrams of this nature were received. Many of the letters and telegrams came from people in Puerto Rico. The Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico made a

stirring speech in the House the day following the shooting (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 2, 1954, delivered during recess but not in RECORD) to the effect that the people of Puerto Rico were as disturbed over the matter as were the people of the United States. The Governor of Puerto Rico sent his best wishes to the Speaker on the day of the shooting, and on the following day flew from Puerto Rico and called in person upon the Speaker to denounce the shooting and convey the sympathies of Puerto Rico. The House took a brief recess on March 2, 1954, for greeting the Governor of Puerto Rico informally in the House Chamber.

Resolutions and bills proposing security measures of various kinds were introduced in the House for several days following the shooting. The House on March 4, 1954, adopted a resolution (H. Res. 456) authorizing that necessary medical expenses for Members injured by the shooting on March 1st be paid from the Contingent Fund of the House.

All five of the wounded Members had been discharged from the hospitals by the end of May, 1954. Mr. Roberts, the last to return to his duties, was walking on crutches and spent a lot of his time in a wheel chair at the time of his return to the House on May 25, 1954. It was expected that Mr. Roberts would require medical treatment for at least a year after his release from the hospital, owing to the injured nerves in his leg. Mr. Bentley also continued to require medical attention at the end of the 2d Session of the 83d Congress.

The four Puerto Ricans were brought to trial in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. They were convicted and given the maximum sentences for their crimes. Mrs. Lolita Lebron was convicted on 5 counts of assault with a dangerous weapon, but was given a verdict of not guilty on the counts of assault with intent to kill. She was sentenced to serve 3 years and 4 months to 10 years on each of the counts for which convicted, sentences to run consecutively. Thus her total sentence was to serve from 16 years 8 months to 50 years.

Each of the three men, Rafael Concel Miranda, Irving Flores Rodriguez, and Andres Figueroa Cordero was convicted of 5 counts of assault with a dangerous weapon and 5 counts of assault with intent to kill. They were each sentenced to serve 5 to 15 years on each of the counts of assault with intent to kill, sentences to run consecutively. Thus, each received a sentence to serve from 25 to 75 years. Each of the men also received the same sentence as did Mrs. Lebron, but the latter being for the same act of assault were to run concurrently with the former. Thus, each of the men was sentenced to serve a total of from 25 to 75 years.

**§ 1.10 Under clause 12(b) of rule I,<sup>(57)</sup> the Speaker may “suspend the business of the House when notified of an imminent threat to its safety” by declaring a recess subject to the call of the Chair, and pursuant to such authority, the House stood in “emergency” recess for 30 minutes for the purpose of conducting a Chamber evacuation drill.<sup>(58)</sup>**

57. *House Rules and Manual* § 639 (2017). See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 39.

58. *Parliamentarian's Note*: This was the first use of emergency recess authority, which was added to the rules on opening day of the 108th Congress. See H. Res. 5, 149 CONG. REC. 7, 108th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 7, 2003). Contrast this recess authority with the traditional “short” recess authority under clause 12(a) of rule I (*House Rules and Manual* § 639 (2017)), which may be used only “when no question is pending before the

On March 6, 2003,<sup>(59)</sup> the following occurred:

Mr. [Peter] HOEKSTRA [of Michigan]. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. [Sue] KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 13.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Joel] HEFLEY [of Colorado]). The gentlewoman will suspend.

---

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(b) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in emergency recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

---

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.[Ken] CALVERT [of California] ) at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m.

---

#### MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(60)</sup> When the recess was declared, the House was considering H.R. 13 and 43½ minutes of debate remained.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) has 22½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) has 21 minutes remaining.

Prior to the recess, the gentleman from Michigan had yielded two minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), and the gentlewoman from New York had 2 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

### *Use of the Chamber*

#### **§ 1.11 A meeting of a party's caucus may be held in the Chamber of the House during a recess.<sup>(61)</sup>**

---

House." When proceedings resume under clause 12(b), the Chair restates the allocated time (and other pertinent procedural information) as of the emergency recess declaration. Before clause 12(b) was added, there were two modern examples of emergency recesses declared pursuant to inherent (not necessarily *ultra vires*) authority of the Chair. See, e.g., 89 CONG. REC. 1487, 78th Cong. 1st Sess. (Mar. 2, 1943) and 100 CONG. REC. 2434, 83d Cong. 2d Sess. (Mar. 1, 1954). For an example of a non-drill emergency recess, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 39 § 2.16.

59. 149 CONG. REC. 5335, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.

60. Ken Calvert (CA).

61. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The mace was removed and the galleries were cleared. While this was the first party caucus meeting in the Chamber during a recess of the House,

On September 30, 1990,<sup>(62)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONVENING OF DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. [Steny] HOYER [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce to the Democrats that we will have a caucus approximately 15 minutes or shortly after we recess this evening. We will have to stay in and wait upon the Senate, so that will not delay us in any event.

---

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives that we will have a caucus in approximately 5 minutes, at a quarter of 6, in this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the minority leader, I very much appreciate his consideration. This is an unusual step, in light of the fact the House will be in recess.

Mr. [Robert] MICHEL [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, might I inquire of the distinguished chairman of the Democratic caucus, that if we go into recess awaiting the action of the other body, and assuming there are no glitches, but if there were, would it be in order for us to give Members, say, 1 hour's notice that their presence would be required?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time so I may respond to the distinguished minority leader, we will give no less than one-half hour's notice.

---

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(63)</sup> Pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, September 28, 1990, the House will now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

---

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 7 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

**§ 1.12 The Senate (and then the House) agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution authorizing use of the Rotunda for an "assembly"**

---

such meetings had occurred during adjournments, prior to the convening of the House. See 130 CONG. REC. 24305, 24306, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. (Sept. 5, 1984). See also Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 3 § 3.5.

**62.** 136 CONG. REC. 26690–91, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

**63.** Gerry Studds (MA).

**of House and Senate Members and Chaplains for a National Day of Reconciliation to “seek the blessings of Providence.”<sup>(64)</sup>**

On November 16, 2001,<sup>(65)</sup> the House adopted the Senate concurrent resolution.

**PROVIDING FOR USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR A NATIONAL DAY OF RECONCILIATION**

Mr. [Thomas] REYNOLDS [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 83) providing for a National Day of Reconciliation, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(66)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 83

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

- 64.** *Parliamentarian’s Note:* On June 25, 2001, a bill (H.R. 2300) calling for the two Houses to meet in the House Chamber for a “National Day of Reconciliation” was introduced and referred to the Committee on House Administration (147 CONG. REC. 11805, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.). On July 10, 2001, a similar measure was introduced in the form of a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 184, 147 CONG. REC. 12766, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.). That concurrent resolution was adopted by the House by suspension of the rules on October 23, 2001 (Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36 §§ 6.1, 6.2; 147 CONG. REC. 20388–90, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.). The Senate version on which the two Houses eventually agreed relocated the gathering to the Capitol Rotunda. From the earliest times, ceremonies of a religious nature have traditionally not been held in the Hall of the House. In fact, on November 19, 1804, the House adopted the following resolution: “That, in future, no person shall be permitted to perform divine service in the chamber occupied by the House of Representatives, unless with the consent of the Speaker.” (H. Jour. 17, 8th Cong. 2d Sess. (Nov. 19, 1804)). Apparently as a result of excessive requests upon the Speaker, the House in 1828 ordered that the Chamber should be used only for congressional business and religious services on Sundays. 5 Hinds’ Precedents § 7270. In 1880, the House adopted what is now rule IV, which provides that the House must consent by resolution to any non-legislative use of the Chamber. *House Rules and Manual* § 677 (2017). See also: S. Con. Res. 45, 142 CONG. REC. 4621, 4622, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. (Mar. 13, 1996) (authorizing use of Capitol Rotunda for presentation of Congressional Gold Medal to Reverend and Mrs. Billy Graham); and H. Con. Res. 223, 147 CONG. REC. 16761, 16762, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. (Sept. 12, 2001) (permitting use of Capitol Rotunda for prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in the events of September 11, 2001).
- 65.** 147 CONG. REC. 22910–11, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. The Senate adopted the measure on November 13, 2001. See 147 CONG. REC. 22270, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36 § 6.2.
- 66.** Vito Fossella (NY).

**SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.**

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used at any time on November 27, 2001, or December 4, 2001, for a National Day of Reconciliation where—

(1) the 2 Houses of Congress shall assemble in the rotunda with the Chaplain of the House of Representatives and the Chaplain of the Senate in attendance; and

(2) during this assembly, the Members of the 2 Houses may gather to humbly seek the blessings of Providence for forgiveness, reconciliation, unity, and charity for all people of the United States, thereby assisting the Nation to realize its potential as—

(A) the champion of hope;

(B) the vindicator of the defenseless; and

(C) the guardian of freedom.

**SEC. 2. PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.**

Physical preparations for the assembly shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 1.13 The Speaker announced that following the day's adjournment the majority and minority party caucuses would meet jointly in the Chamber in a closed session to receive a briefing by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Capitol Police Chief on the tragic events of July 24, 1998.<sup>(67)</sup>**

On July 27, 1998,<sup>(68)</sup> the following announcement was made:

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER**

The SPEAKER.<sup>(69)</sup> The Chair desires to announce that following adjournment tonight, Members are invited to attend a joint party conference caucus for a briefing here in the Chamber.

**§ 1.14 Pursuant to clause 3 of rule I<sup>(70)</sup> and clause 1 of rule IV,<sup>(71)</sup> the Speaker having authority over the Hall of the House may permit its use for a closed briefing of Members when the House is not in session.**

During the customary colloquy on the legislative program on March 11, 1999,<sup>(72)</sup> the Majority Leader announced that a national security briefing for

**67.** *Parliamentarian's Note:* On July 24, 1998, two Capitol Police officers were shot and killed by a lone gunman who had infiltrated the Capitol. The security briefing in the Chamber was held to give Members information on the sequence of events that had occurred on the day of the attack and current security protocols, as conveyed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chief of the Capitol Police. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 15 and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 38 § 3.5.

**68.** 144 CONG. REC. 17466, 17467, 105th Cong. 2d Sess.

**69.** Newt Gingrich (GA).

**70.** *House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2017).

**71.** *House Rules and Manual* § 686 (2017).

**72.** 145 CONG. REC. 4338, 106th Cong. 1st Sess.

all Members would be presented in the Chamber of the House before its scheduled session on the following Thursday:

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [David] BONIOR [of Michigan]. Mr. Speaker, I have asked to speak for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the schedule for the remainder of the week and next week.

Mr. [Richard] ARMEY [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that we have had our last vote for the week. There will be no votes tomorrow, on Friday, March 12.

On Monday, March 15, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for a pro forma session. Of course, there will be no legislative business and no votes that day. . . .

On Thursday, March 18, we expect a national security briefing on the House floor from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. to discuss the ballistic missile threat. Of course, all Members will want to attend.

On March 18, 1999,<sup>(73)</sup> the House commenced debate on national missile defense policy, and the manager of the bill reminded Members that the closed national security briefing that they had received in the Chamber before the House convened on this day was classified:

Mr. [Floyd] SPENCE [of South Carolina]. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 120, I call up the bill (H.R. 4) to declare it to be the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 4 is as follows:

H.R. 4

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] SUNUNU [of New Hampshire]). Pursuant to House Resolution 120, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE).

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, before beginning, I would like to remind all Members who attended this morning's briefing with the Rumsfeld Commission that the briefing was classified. Accordingly, during the next several hours of debate, Members should take extreme care not to discuss any of the details or specifics of what they heard.

#### **§ 1.15 The chair of the Committee on Armed Services took the floor to announce a change in location for a classified briefing for Members.**

73. 145 CONG. REC. 4863, 106th Cong. 1st Sess.



On June 5, 2003,<sup>(74)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE FOR MEMBERS—  
ONLY BRIEFING ON IRAQ

(Mr. [Duncan] HUNTER [of California] asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the briefing by Secretary Rumsfeld that was to take place on the floor at 4 p.m. will take place at 4 p.m. in Rayburn 2118.

**§ 1.16 Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declared the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair to accommodate a briefing for Members in the Chamber of the House.<sup>(75)</sup>**

On February 3, 2004,<sup>(76)</sup> the following occurred:

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(77)</sup> Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

---

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER) at 8 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.

**§ 1.17 By unanimous consent, the Chair inserted into the *Congressional Record* certain policy statements by Speaker for 111th Congress, including an inaugural statement on the use of the House Chamber when not in session.<sup>(78)</sup>**

---

74. 149 CONG. REC. 13890, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.

75. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The 45-minute briefing was conducted at the behest of the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. It concerned a recent finding of ricin in a Senate mail room. The briefing was classified as "law enforcement sensitive." It was conducted by the House Sergeant-at-Arms, the Chief of Capitol Police, and the Attending Physician. The Chief Administrative Officer also was present to answer questions concerning distribution of the mail.

76. 150 CONG. REC. 928–929, 108th Cong. 2d Sess.

77. John Shimkus (IL).

78. *Parliamentarian's Note*: As mentioned in the Speaker's policy statement, some Members had conducted a mock session of the House during the August recess in 2008 in the House Chamber, potentially giving the impression that these proceedings were officially sanctioned events or actual sessions of the House. A similar demonstration had occurred during a recess of the House on November 18, 1995. This policy statement

On January 6, 2009,<sup>(79)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(80)</sup> The Chair customarily takes this occasion at the outset of a Congress to announce her policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements concerning:

- first, privileges of the floor;
- second, introduction of bills and resolutions;
- third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation;
- fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches;
- fifth, recognition for Special Order speeches;
- sixth, decorum in debate;
- seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device;
- eighth, use of handouts on the House floor;
- ninth, use of electronic equipment on the House floor; and
- tenth, use of the Chamber.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. The Chair intends to continue in the 111th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102d Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

Without objection, the announcements will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. Privileges of the Floor

The Chair will make the following announcements regarding floor privileges, which will apply during the 111th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO STAFF

Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 21, 1986, January 3, 1985, January 25, 1983, and August 22, 1974, and as stated in Chapter 10, section 2, of House Practice, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to

---

was in response to events of that type and has been continued by subsequent Speakers in each successive Congress. See 157 CONG. REC. 106, 112th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 5, 2011); 159 CONG. REC. H27 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 3, 2013); 161 CONG. REC. H35 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 6, 2015); and 163 CONG. REC. H36 [Daily Ed.], 115th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 3, 2017).

79. 155 CONG. REC. 23–25, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

80. Tammy Baldwin (WI).

personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures within the jurisdiction of their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of Members' past insistence upon strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair requests each committee chair, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Speaker a list of those staff who are allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been directed to assure proper enforcement of rule IV, will keep the list. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge, which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with him.

Furthermore, as the Chair announced on January 7, 2003, in accordance with the change in the 108th Congress of clause 2(a) of rule IV regarding leadership staff floor access, only designated staff approved by the Speaker shall be granted the privilege of the floor. The Speaker intends that her approval be narrowly granted on a bipartisan basis to staff from the majority and minority side and only to those staff essential to floor activities.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO FORMER MEMBERS

The Speaker's policy announced on February 1, 2006, will continue to apply in the 111th Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, FEBRUARY 1, 2006

The SPEAKER.<sup>(81)</sup> The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if he or she is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; or is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker's lobby.

Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members' Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate.

Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly. . . .

#### 8. Use of Handouts on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, which was prompted by a misuse of handouts on the House floor and made at the bipartisan request of the Committee

---

81. Dennis Hastert (IL).

on Standards of Official Conduct, will continue in the 111th Congress. All handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff is prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

#### 9. Use of Electronic Equipment on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, as modified by the change in clause 5 of rule XVII in the 108th Congress, will continue in the 111th Congress. All Members and staff are reminded of the absolute prohibition contained in clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of a wireless telephone or personal computer upon the floor of the House at any time.

The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or make wireless telephone calls to do so outside of the Chamber. The Chair further requests that all Members and staff refrain from wearing telephone headsets in the Chamber and to deactivate any audible ring of wireless phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule II and clause 5 of rule XVII, to enforce this prohibition.

#### 10. Use of Chamber

The Speaker will make the following announcement with regard to use of the Chamber in the 111th Congress.

The Chair will announce to the House the policy of the Speaker concerning appropriate comportment in the chamber when the House is not in session.

Under clause 3 of rule I, the Speaker is responsible to control the Hall of the House. Under clause 1 of rule IV, the Hall of the House is to be used only for the legislative business of the House, for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, and for such ceremonies as the House might agree to conduct there.

When the House stands adjourned, its chamber remains on static display. It may accommodate visitors in the gallery or on the floor, subject to the needs of those who operate, maintain, and secure the chamber to go about their ordinary business. Because outside "coverage" of the chamber is limited to floor proceedings and is allowed only by accredited journalists, when the chamber is on static display no audio and video recording or transmitting devices are allowed. The long custom of disallowing even still photography in the chamber is based at least in part on the notion that an image having this setting as its backdrop might be taken to carry the imprimatur of the House.

The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Journal of its proceedings, which is kept pursuant to the Constitution. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Congressional Record, which is kept as a substantially verbatim transcript pursuant to clause 8 of rule

XVII. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the audio and visual transmissions and recordings that are made and kept by the television system administered by the Speaker pursuant to rule V. But the imprimatur of the House may not be appropriated to other, ad hoc accounts or compositions of events in its chamber.

There have been reports during a recent “August recess” that the chamber was turned to inappropriate use by concerted activity. Those reports included the solicitation of visitors to fill seats on the floor to observe mock proceedings on the floor, dissemination of bootleg “coverage” of these proceedings over the internet, and lobbyist participation in the speechmaking.

Things of this sort should not recur. Members correctly refer to this place as “the people’s House.” It is, indeed, the chamber of the people’s House of Representatives. It is for legislative deliberations and ceremonies. It is not for political rallies. The Chair enlists the good judgment of all Members to the end that this chamber be preserved as the sanctuary of solemnity, deliberacy, and decorum that the rules of the House ordain it to be.

### ***Comportment of Members***

**§ 1.18 Under clause 7 of rule XVII,<sup>(82)</sup> it is not in order in debate “to introduce to or to bring to the attention of the House” persons in the gallery.**

On July 17, 2012,<sup>(83)</sup> the Chair reminded a Member of the prohibition in clause 7 of rule XVII:

Mr. [John] GARAMENDI [of California]. Excuse me just for a moment. I noticed in our gallery two gentlemen, soldiers, who are here, both of them wounded in the wars. This is part of a group that comes in here every day when we’re in session to watch what we’re doing. They just stepped out the door, and I wanted to catch them before they left to recognize them for the services that they provide. They may come back in, in which case I will interrupt you again.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(84)</sup> The Chair will remind all Members that it is not in order to bring to the attention of the House an occupant in the gallery.

**§ 1.19 In preparation for a joint session to receive a message from the President, the Chair announced that the practice of reserving seats by placard for the joint session would not be allowed and that Members could reserve seats only by physical presence following a security sweep of the Chamber.**

On January 24, 2012,<sup>(85)</sup> the following customary announcement was made:

<sup>82</sup>. *House Rules and Manual* § 966 (2017).

<sup>83</sup>. 158 CONG. REC. 11463, 11466, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 5.3–5.5.

<sup>84</sup>. Blake Farenthold (TX).

<sup>85</sup>. 158 CONG. REC. 284, 112th Cong. 2d Sess.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(86)</sup> After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of purporting to reserve seats prior to the joint session by placement of placards or personal items will not be allowed. Chamber Security may remove these items from the seats. Members may reserve their seats only by physical presence following the security sweep of the Chamber.

Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m.

**§ 1.20 Under clause 7 of rule XIV (now clause 5 of rule XVII),<sup>(87)</sup> smoking is not permitted in the Chamber of the House.<sup>(88)</sup>**

On October 15, 1990,<sup>(89)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries regarding smoking in the Chamber as follows:

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Martin] RUSSO [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(90)</sup> The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if the Speaker would advise the membership as to what the rules of the House are in terms of smoking cigars, cigarettes, and pipes in the Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has asked what the rules of the House are on smoking on the floor.

The Chair would advise the gentleman that clause 7 of rule XIV states that "neither shall any person be allowed to smoke upon the floor of the House at any time."

Mr. RUSSO. I have a further parliamentary inquiry. Does that mean Members can smoke behind the rail, or is that prohibited? Is smoking behind the rail prohibited?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair would say to the gentleman that the area behind the rail is part of the area of the floor of the House, and smoking is not allowed.

86. Steve Womack (AR).

87. *House Rules and Manual* § 962 (2017).

88. For a similar ruling in the Committee of the Whole, see 132 CONG. REC. 21707, 99th Cong. 2d Sess. (Aug. 14, 1986).

89. 136 CONG. REC. 29248, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

90. Richard Gephardt (MO).

Mr. RUSSO. Under no circumstances can a Member have a cigar, cigarette, or pipe lit on the floor of this Chamber, anywhere inside this Chamber?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RUSSO. Would the Chair indicate how we could enforce those rules?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will attempt to enforce it with officers and employees of the House.

Mr. RUSSO. Well, let Members beware.

**§ 1.21 Where the Speaker was informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of a possible hazardous material spill in the Capitol prior to convening for morning-hour debate, the Speaker exercised authority under an order of the House to dispense with morning-hour debate and convene the House for legislative business at its usual time.<sup>(91)</sup>**

On July 10, 2014,<sup>(92)</sup> the following occurred:

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

---

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, July 10, 2014.*

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As you are aware, the time previously appointed for the next meeting of the House is 10 a.m. today for morning-hour debate. This is to notify you, pursuant to clause 12(c) of rule I, of an imminent impairment of the place of reconvening at that time. The impairment is due to an industrial accident.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. IRVING,  
*Sergeant at Arms.*

---

**91.** *Parliamentarian's Note:* This was the inaugural use of the Speaker's authority to dispense with morning-hour debate without also changing the date for the convening of the House. This authority was first incorporated into the order for morning-hour debate on January 7, 2014, which was added to enhance the Speaker's "continuity" authorities and give the House greater flexibility in responding to exigent circumstances.

**92.** 160 CONG. REC. H6039 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 2d Sess.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(93)</sup> Under clause 12(c) of rule I, and the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Speaker dispensed with morning-hour debate today and notified Members accordingly.

**§ 2. The Electronic Voting System; Legislative Call System**

Over the course of the last several decades, the House Chamber has been equipped with various forms of technology that assist Members in debate and in conducting votes. A microphone amplification system was installed in the 1930s<sup>(1)</sup> and television broadcasting was enabled in the 1970s.<sup>(2)</sup> To alert Members that a vote in the Chamber would be forthcoming, the House installed a legislative call system (signal bells) that would ring throughout the House side of the Capitol and the House office buildings at certain intervals to indicate a particular type of vote or quorum call.<sup>(3)</sup> The system was first used in 1890 and was significantly modified in 1963 to add light indicators in addition to bells, now integrated into House clocks. The system is still in use today, although the advent of mobile phones and Internet communications has provided alternate means for Members to be informed in a timely manner of votes occurring on the floor. The history and use of the electronic voting system was explored in a select committee report that centered on voting irregularities in the 110th Congress.<sup>(4)</sup>

The electronic voting system was installed at the end of the 92d Congress in 1972, and was first used in the 93d Congress in 1974.<sup>(5)</sup> A resolution amending the rules of the House was adopted in October, 1972, to provide for procedures for conducting votes by electronic device.<sup>(6)</sup> On January 15,

93. John Boehner (OH).

1. See § 3, *infra*.

2. *Id.*

3. For a detailed description of the particular signals and their meaning, see *House Rules and Manual* § 1016 (2017). An earlier version of the same information appears at Deschler's Precedents Ch. 30 § 31.2.

4. H. Rept. 110–885, 110th Cong., 2d Sess.

5. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The idea for a mechanical or electronic means of recording votes had been discussed in the House as early as 1886, and hearings on the issue were held in the 63d (1913–1914) and 64th (1915–1916) Congresses. See *Electronic Voting System in the House of Representatives: History and Usage*, CRS Report R41862, (June 13, 2011). However, it was not until the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 that plans for an electronic voting system were finally adopted. The Speaker directed that a vote be conducted by electronic device for the first time on January 23, 1973. See 119 CONG. REC. 1793, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.

6. Clause 2(b) of rule XX authorizes the Chair to conduct record votes and quorum calls under the alternate procedures prescribed in rule XX if the electronic voting system malfunctions. *House Rules and Manual* § 1014a (2017).



1973, the Speaker inserted a statement into the *Congressional Record* detailing the protocols and policies that would be used when the new voting system became operational.<sup>(7)</sup> Over the years, Speakers have reiterated and revised these policies.<sup>(8)</sup>

The electronic voting system consists of several elements. Throughout the Chamber, there are 46 voting stations where Members may vote using electronic voting cards. The voting card is inserted, a button depressed (indicating “aye”, “no”, or “present”) and the information is relayed to a master terminal that tallies all such electronic votes. Members may verify that a vote has been properly recorded by inserting the voting card again and observing which button lights.<sup>(9)</sup> A tally clerk at the rostrum monitors the master computer, and when Members vote by ballot card in the well, the Tally Clerk manually enters the vote into the computer system.<sup>(10)</sup> The majority and minority parties also have monitors at their respective tables that relay vote totals in real time.

In addition to the voting stations and the master computer, the electronic voting system also includes large display panels on the south wall of the Chamber, located above the press gallery. When illuminated, these panels display the names of all Members and how they have recorded their votes.<sup>(11)</sup> These display panels are supplemented by two smaller display boards on the east and west sides of the Chamber that display a concise description of the pending question, the current vote totals, and the time remaining before the minimum time for such vote expires.<sup>(12)</sup> The Speaker

- 
7. See, generally, Deschler's Precedents Ch. 30. The legislative call system was designed to alert Members to certain occurrences on the floor of the House, including votes, quorum calls, adjournment of the House, and civil defense warnings.
  8. See *House Rules and Manual* § 1016 (2017) and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 30 §§ 31.1, 31.2. See also Speaker's announced policies of January 3, 1991 (137 CONG. REC. 65, 102d Cong. 1st Sess.); January 4, 1995 (141 CONG. REC. 457, 104th Cong. 1st Sess.); January 5, 2007 (153 CONG. REC. 274, 110th Cong. 1st Sess.); January 6, 2015 (161 CONG. REC. H34 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess.); and January 3, 2017 (163 CONG. REC. H35 [Daily Ed.], 115th Cong. 1st Sess.).
  9. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 30 § 31.3. For a discussion of malfunctions of the electronic voting system, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 30 §§ 31.9–31.15.
  10. All steps of the voting process are examined in the House report on voting irregularities of the 110th Congress. See H. Rept. 110–885, 110th Cong. 2d Sess.
  11. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Under certain conditions, when new Members are sworn in during a vote by electronic device, the electronic system cannot be updated in real time to allow a display of such Member's name, necessitating voting by ballot card until the display panels can be altered. See, e.g., 157 CONG. REC. 140, 112th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 6, 2011). The Chair has refused to entertain a unanimous-consent request to turn on the voting display panels when there was no vote or quorum call in progress. See 144 CONG. REC. 25770, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. (Oct. 12, 1998).
  12. Such display boards are for informational purposes only and do not carry any procedural or parliamentary significance. See 153 CONG. REC. 24524–26, 110th Cong. 1st

has typically announced to the House when changes or improvements in the electronic voting system have occurred.<sup>(13)</sup>

### § 3. Audio–Visual Broadcast of House Proceedings

Audio–visual broadcasting of House proceedings began in the 1970s and developed slowly over the course of that decade until full implementation was achieved in 1979.<sup>(1)</sup> In August, 1974, the House adopted a resolution providing for television coverage of possible hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon (although the issue was mooted by President Nixon’s resignation later that month).<sup>(2)</sup> In 1977, the Speaker announced a 90–day trial period of recording House floor proceedings, with the stipulation that such material would not be made publicly available.<sup>(3)</sup> In October of that year, the House adopted a resolution authorizing in–house (closed–circuit) broadcasting of House floor proceedings that could be viewed in Members’ offices (but not off campus) and directing the Committee on Rules to study the possibility of full public broadcasting.<sup>(4)</sup>

In 1978, news media were provided with audio (but not visual) coverage of floor proceedings for an indefinite trial period.<sup>(5)</sup> Later that year, the Speaker announced that preparations would be made during an upcoming period of adjournment for full television coverage of House proceedings.<sup>(6)</sup> In early 1979, the Speaker suspended closed–circuit broadcasting of House proceedings and announced the formation of an informal panel to advise him on regulations for television coverage (to prevent the unauthorized use of such coverage for commercial or political purposes).<sup>(7)</sup> On March 19, 1979, full public television broadcast of House proceedings was finally realized,

---

Sess. (Sept. 18, 2007) and 154 CONG. REC. 8147, 8148, 110th Cong. 2d Sess. (May 8, 2008).

13. See, e.g., 120 CONG. REC. 6021, 93d Cong. 2d Sess. (Mar. 11, 1974) (vote totals now available by state or party) and 123 CONG. REC. 11024, 95th Cong. 1st Sess. (Apr. 18, 1977) (voting results displayed on closed–circuit television broadcast of House proceedings).

1. See § 3.1, *infra*.

2. *Id.*

3. *Id.* The House adopted a resolution later the same day (raised as a question of privilege) directing the Committee on Rules to conduct an investigation of possible broadcasting of House proceedings.

4. *Id.*

5. *Id.*

6. *Id.*

7. *Id.* The House resumed closed–circuit broadcasts the following month.

with the cooperation of the Cable–Satellite Public Affairs Network (C–SPAN), which distributes the broadcasts through its cable affiliates. C–SPAN and HouseLive now offer Internet streaming coverage as well, allowing public viewing of House proceedings on computers and mobile electronic devices.<sup>(8)</sup>

Rule V<sup>(9)</sup> of the standing rules of the House provides the Speaker with extensive authority to administer audio–visual broadcasting of House proceedings. Clause 1 of rule V provides for closed–circuit viewing of floor proceedings in Members’ offices, while clause 2 authorizes the Speaker to “administer, direct, and control a system for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the floor proceedings of the House.”<sup>(10)</sup> The primary restriction on the use of such coverage is found in clause 2(c), which prohibits use for “partisan political campaign” purposes or use in commercial advertising or with commercial sponsorship (except as part of news or public affairs documentary programs).<sup>(11)</sup>

The Speaker’s exercise of the authorities contained in rule V has occasionally come under scrutiny by the House.<sup>(12)</sup> In 1984, the Speaker instituted a policy of having the cameras “pan” the Chamber during special–order speeches, with text appearing at the bottom of the screen to indicate that legislative business had concluded.<sup>(13)</sup> The Speaker’s authority to implement such wide–angle coverage was the subject of some controversy, due to lack of formal consultation with the minority party.<sup>(14)</sup> This policy has been adjusted at various times, including during a trial period of “Oxford–style” debates in the House.<sup>(15)</sup>

In 1985, the Speaker exercised the authorities under rule V to allow closed–circuit viewing of House committee proceedings for the first time.<sup>(16)</sup> Also in 1985, a question of the privileges of the House was raised, directing the Speaker to provide complete coverage of floor proceedings by including broadcast of the House while Members are voting.<sup>(17)</sup>

---

8. The Senate did not authorize full public broadcast of its proceedings until 1986. See § 10, *infra*.

9. *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).

10. *Id.*

11. *Id.*

12. See § 3.13, *infra*.

13. See § 3.2, *infra*. Such protocols were not to be used during “interim” special–order speeches, when legislative business was scheduled to resume. See § 3.4, *infra*.

14. See § 3.3, *infra*.

15. See § 3.5, *infra*.

16. See § 3.6, *infra*.

17. See § 3.7, *infra*.

Television broadcasting of House proceedings is aided by the Chamber's internal sound system, which predated visual broadcasting by several decades. Abortive attempts were made to install a system in the 1920s, and in 1935, a resolution was introduced instructing the Architect of the Capitol to study the possibility of sound amplification in the Chamber using microphones and loudspeakers.<sup>(18)</sup> An initial public-address system was installed but swiftly removed (due to insufficient testing), and a permanent system installed in 1938.<sup>(19)</sup>

The system remains largely unchanged since that time, with microphones positioned at the Speaker's desk and the Reading Clerk's lectern, and microphones for Members placed in the well of the Chamber and at the tables for the majority and minority floor leaders. The system is monitored from a control station situated in the gallery, which can be adjusted to accommodate the voice of each speaker. Members may use any microphone they wish,<sup>(20)</sup> though it is unusual for members of one party to cross the aisle and use microphones on the other party's side of the Chamber. Members are occasionally reminded to speak into the microphones so that they may be heard by the body,<sup>(21)</sup> and have been requested not to use malfunctioning microphones.<sup>(22)</sup> Members who do not heed the gavel or who interrupt other Members and interject remarks while not under recognition are not entitled to the floor, and the Chair may order microphones turned off in response to such disorderly conduct.<sup>(23)</sup> Members are also prohibited from disruptive conduct in the Chamber including denying others the use of legislative instruments such as lecterns and microphones.<sup>(24)</sup> During ceremonial joint meetings, at which a foreign dignitary delivers remarks in a foreign language, the Chamber has sometimes been equipped with headsets by which Members may hear simultaneous English translation.<sup>(25)</sup>

By long custom, still photography inside the Chamber is generally not permitted.<sup>(26)</sup> However, each Congress, Members of the House sit for the official photograph of the House (which typically consists of one wide-angle

18. 79 CONG. REC. 660, 74th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 18, 1935).

19. 84 CONG. REC. 3, 76th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 9, 1939).

20. See § 3.11, *infra*.

21. See § 3.10, *infra*.

22. See § 3.12, *infra*.

23. See § 3.13, *infra*.

24. Rule XVII, clause 9, *House Rules and Manual* § 968(a) (2017).

25. See, e.g., 142 CONG. REC. 2202–205, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. (Feb. 1, 1996); 143 CONG. REC. 2759, 2760, 2762, 105th Cong. 1st Sess. (Feb. 27, 1997); and 150 CONG. REC. 1032–34, 108th Cong. 2d Sess. (Feb. 4, 2004).

26. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 3.5.

photograph of the entire Chamber).<sup>(27)</sup> On special occasions, the House has, by resolution, permitted authorized individual access to the floor in order to take photographs and other recordings of House proceedings.<sup>(28)</sup> In the 115th Congress, clause 3(g) was added to rule II<sup>(29)</sup> to authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to assess fines against Members for improper use of electronic devices for still photography or audio-visual broadcasting in the House Chamber.<sup>(30)</sup>

### ***Pre-cable Television Broadcasts***

**§ 3.1 Prior to the advent of full television coverage of House proceedings on the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN), the House had previously made provisions to broadcast proceedings of the House (including floor proceedings and committee activity) on a limited basis, including closed-circuit television broadcast to Members' offices.**

Over the course of the 1970s, the House experimented with various forms of audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, culminating in the full cable broadcast on the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) in 1979. In one of the first instances of the House making provisions for television coverage, the House adopted a privileged resolution in 1974 permitting television, radio and photographic coverage of House proceedings of a resolution proposing impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon, and creating a special committee to make necessary arrangements for such coverage subject to approval of the Speaker (thereby waiving Speakers' rulings prohibiting such coverage of House proceedings).<sup>(31)</sup> The subsequent resignation of President Nixon mooted these authorities, provided on August 7, 1974, as follows:<sup>(32)</sup>

#### TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. [Ray] MADDEN [of Indiana]. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 802 and ask for its immediate consideration.

27. See § 3.8, *infra*.

28. See §§ 3.9, 5.1, *infra* and § 1.7, *supra*.

29. *House Rules and Manual* § 660a (2017).

30. *Parliamentarian's Note*: This addition to the standing rules of the House came in response to protests by the minority party on the House floor that included the use of mobile phones to broadcast video of the protests via Internet streaming services. See 163 CONG. REC. H7-H28 [Daily Ed.], 115th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 3, 2017).

31. See rulings of Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas: 98 CONG. REC. 1334, 1335, 82d Cong. 2d Sess. (Feb. 25, 1952) and 101 CONG. REC. 628, 629, 84th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 24, 1955).

32. 120 CONG. REC. 27266, 27268, 27269, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 802

Whereas clause 33 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides for coverage by television and radio broadcast of committee hearings which are open to the public; and

Whereas there is no provision in said rules for coverage by television and radio broadcast of proceedings in the House Chamber, except that such coverage is prohibited by the ruling of previous Speakers of the House; and

Whereas it is probable that there will be brought to the floor of the House for its consideration the question of the impeachment of the President of the United States; and

Whereas the question of the impeachment of the President is of such historic and national importance as to command the keen interest of every American throughout the Nation; and

Whereas television and radio facilities are available to broadcast throughout the Nation the historic proceedings in the Chamber of the House on the question of the impeachment of the President; and

Whereas it is in the national interest that the historic debate be broadcast by radio and television facilities throughout the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, notwithstanding any ruling or custom to the contrary, the proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on any resolution to impeach the President of the United States may be broadcast by radio and television facilities.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized to appoint a committee of five members, including the majority and minority leaders, to provide such arrangements as may be necessary in connection with such broadcast.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding any rule, ruling, or custom to the contrary, the proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives relating to the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, recommending the impeachment of Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, may be broadcast by radio and television and may be open to photographic coverage, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this resolution.

SEC. 2. A special committee of four members, composed of the majority and minority leaders of the House, and the majority and minority whips of the House, is hereby authorized to arrange for the coverage made in order by this resolution and to establish such regulations as they may deem necessary and appropriate with respect to such broadcast or photographic coverage: *Provided, however*,

That any such arrangements or regulations shall be subject to the final approval of the Speaker; and if the special committee or the Speaker shall determine that the actual coverage is not in conformity with such arrangements and regulations, the Speaker is authorized and directed to terminate or limit such coverage in such manner as may protect the interests of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker. House Resolution 802 provides that the proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Representatives relating to the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, recommending the impeachment of Richard Nixon, President of the United States, may be broadcast by radio and television and may be open to photographic coverage. House Resolution 802 provides for a special committee of four Members, the majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority whips of the House of Representatives, to arrange for the radio, television, and photographic coverage. Their arrangements shall be subject to the final approval of the Speaker of the House. If the special committee or the Speaker shall determine that the actual coverage is not in conformity with the promulgated arrangements and regulations, the Speaker is authorized to terminate the coverage in a manner consistent with the interests of the House of Representatives. . . .

The SPEAKER.<sup>(33)</sup> The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

33. Carl Albert (OK).

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. [Earl] LANDGREBE [of Indiana]. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 25, not voting 24, as follows: . . .

In 1977, the Speaker announced the beginning of a 90-day test of recording House proceedings, whereby an audio-visual transmission would be carried live to television sets within the Capitol complex but would not be released outside the Capitol for any purpose.<sup>(34)</sup> On March 15, 1977,<sup>(35)</sup> the following announcement was made:

AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—ANNOUNCEMENT BY  
THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(36)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement. Today the House begins a historic 90-day test of the audio-visual recording of our proceedings on the floor.

Three cameras will audiovisually record the floor proceedings from fixed positions in the Chamber, over the center clock, in the periodical press gallery, and in the radio-TV gallery.

The picture and sound will be carried on a closed-circuit system to the Rayburn House Office Building, the only building with the capability of receiving the signal. The proceedings may be viewed on channel 3 of any television set connected to the master antenna in the Rayburn Building, but will not be broadcast and will not be released outside of Capitol buildings under the control of the House for any purpose.

Members should be aware that the coverage will last from the opening gavel to the beginning of special orders on each legislative day.

The House rules do not permit television or radio broadcast of House proceedings, or the use of audio and video excerpts outside the Capitol. It is the Chair's intention to seek authority from the House if it is considered appropriate to commence permanent broadcast-media coverage or to permit use of video or live coverage of the House proceedings by the news media. The Chair desires to emphasize that during the 90-day test video and audio recordings are not to be taken from any transmission for any purpose. The Chair seeks the cooperation of all Members in insuring that the test is conducted in a

---

34. *Parliamentarian's Note*: At the time of this 90-day test, the rules and precedents of the House did not permit the television or radio broadcast of House proceedings or the use of the audio and video excerpts from House proceedings outside the Capitol. But pursuant to the Speaker's general authority over the Hall of the House under clause 3 of rule I (*House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2017)), the Speaker could authorize this limited experiment in closed-circuit audio-visual broadcasting.

35. 123 CONG. REC. 7607, 7608, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* §§ 684, 704 (2017).

36. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

manner befitting the dignity of the House and fulfilling the purposes for which it has been undertaken.

Also in 1977, the chair of the Committee on House Administration announced that the committee had placed in operation a modification to the electronic voting system to allow the display of voting information during a rollcall vote on the closed-circuit television system being tested in the Chamber. On April 18, 1977,<sup>(37)</sup> the following announcement was made:

#### MODIFICATION OF THE ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(38)</sup> Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. [Frank] THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the electronic voting system, which is used here in the Chamber to record Member's votes, has been modified many times in the past to comply with the requirements of the House. Today, the Committee on House Administration has placed in operation a modification to the system which will allow the broadcasting of in-progress voting information over the closed circuit television network being tested in the Chamber.

During a vote, the offices connected to the television network will be able to follow the progress of the vote by observing the summary display information on the screen consisting of vote totals by party affiliation. The voting information will be updated every 20 seconds during each vote cycle.

The Committee on House Administration is pleased that it can continue to respond to requests for new features of the electronic voting system that will assist the leadership and the Members accomplish their responsibilities in a more efficient manner.

Later in the year, the House adopted a privileged resolution reported from the Committee on Rules to provide for a system of closed-circuit viewing of House proceedings, and for the orderly development (through the Speaker and the Committee on Rules) of a system for full audio-visual broadcasting and recording of House proceedings. On October 27, 1977,<sup>(39)</sup> the following resolution was adopted:

Mr. [Bernice] SISK [of California]. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 866 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 866

*Resolved*, That it is the purpose of this resolution to provide for a system for closed circuit viewing of the proceedings of the House and to provide for the orderly development of a system for audio and visual broadcasting thereof.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CLOSED CIRCUIT SYSTEM

SEC. 2. The Speaker shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for closed circuit viewing of floor proceedings of the House of Representatives in

37. 123 CONG. REC. 11024, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.

38. James Wright (TX).

39. 123 CONG. REC. 35425, 35426, 35428, 35437, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).



the offices of all Members and committees and in such other places in the Capitol and the House office Buildings as he deems appropriate. Such system may include other telecommunications functions as he deems appropriate.

## STUDY OF BROADCASTING

SEC. 3. The Committee on Rules shall conduct a study of all alternative methods of providing complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations as soon as practicable but not later than February 15, 1978.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF BROADCASTING SYSTEM

SEC. 4. (a) As soon as practicable after receipt of the report of the committee, the Speaker shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. He shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings thereof to news media and the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings.

(b)(1) All television and radio broadcasting stations, networks, services, and systems (including cable systems) which are accredited to the House Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, and all radio and television correspondents who are accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondent's Galleries shall be provided access to the live coverage of the House of Representatives.

(2) No coverage made available under this resolution nor any recording thereof shall be used for any political purpose.

(3) Coverage made available under this resolution shall not be broadcast with commercial sponsorship except as part of bona fide news programs and public affairs documentary programs. No part of such coverage or any recording thereof shall be used in any commercial advertisement.

## AUTHORITY TO DELEGATE

SEC. 5. The Speaker may delegate any of his responsibilities under this resolution to such legislative entity as he deems appropriate. . . .

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(40)</sup> The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. [John] ROUSSELOT [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 342, nays 44, not voting 48, as follows:

Pursuant to this authorization, the Speaker announced that all accredited news media would be allowed, for an indefinite trial period, to monitor and distribute full audio coverage<sup>(41)</sup> of the proceedings of the House (but not for any commercial or political purposes) and requested cooperation in upholding the integrity and dignity of House proceedings. On June 8, 1978,<sup>(42)</sup> the following announcement was made:

40. James Wright (TX).

41. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Section 4(a) of House Resolution 866 (see *supra*) authorized the Speaker to implement a system for audio and visual coverage and broadcasting, but did not require that audio and visual coverage be implemented simultaneously.

42. 124 CONG. REC. 16746, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(43)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement.

Pursuant to House Resolution 866, adopted by the House on October 27, 1977, closed circuit audiovisual coverage of House proceedings has now been made available to all three House office buildings.

Under the provisions of that resolution, all accredited news media will be allowed beginning on Monday, June 12, to plug into the House microphone systems and to distribute full audio coverage of House proceedings for an indefinite trial period.

The Chair desires to stress that none of such broadcasts may be used for any commercial or political purposes. The Chair requests the cooperation of all parties involved in this endeavor to assure that the dignity and integrity of the proceedings of the House are upheld.

Similarly, pursuant to the authority to implement television coverage, the Speaker inserted in the *Congressional Record* an announcement that during the adjournment *sine die* of the second session of the 95th Congress, work would proceed towards implementing television coverage of the House. On October 14, 1978,<sup>(44)</sup> the following was submitted to the *Congressional Record*:

## TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. [Thomas] O'NEILL [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, during the period following adjournment, the work will proceed toward implementing the recommendations of House Resolution 866 to provide television coverage of the proceedings of the House. I have asked the Honorable CHARLIE ROSE to head an informal advisory group to deal with all questions concerning this subject and to advise me on the approaches that we should take on such matters as camera angles, lighting, broadcast signal, and archival. Mr. ROSE is working closely with the Architect of the Capitol and the Clerk of the House in completing the total effort. In the interim, any questions or recommendations regarding the television system should be directed to Mr. ROSE.

In 1979, the Speaker announced his designation of an informal panel to advise him on regulations governing the new audio and visual broadcasting system and distribution of reproductions therefrom, and further announced that, pending full utilization of the House television system, closed-circuit audio and video coverage to Members' offices would be permitted on opening day only, and that subsequent broadcasting would be suspended until the informal panel could advise the Speaker.<sup>(45)</sup>

43. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

44. 124 CONG. REC. 38770, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.

45. *Parliamentarian's Note*: During debate on House Resolution 5 (the resolution adopting the standing rules), Rep. John Anderson of Illinois was concerned that Members would continue, as some had during the end of the 95th Congress, to reproduce video broadcasts of their speeches on the House floor for distribution to local stations. While the

On January 15, 1979,<sup>(46)</sup> following the adoption of the rules for the 96th Congress, at which time Members' ability to record and distribute video of floor proceedings was discussed, the Speaker made the following announcement:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(47)</sup> The Chair would take this opportunity to advise Members that he has, pursuant to clause 9 of rule I, asked an informal panel to advise him on the full and final implementation of broadcasting, telecasting, and closed circuit viewing of the proceedings of the House. At the appropriate time the Chair will announce his regulations pertaining to the utilization of the new system and distribution to audio and video reproduction from that system. In the meantime aside from closed circuit viewing to Members' offices today for the convenience of Members and their friends, there will be no audio or video coverage of the proceedings of the House, other than the audio pickup available to accredited members of the radio-TV gallery until full implementation is completed. This is to enable the Chair's advisory panel to devote its full resources to the earliest practicable implementation of the new system.

The next month, the Speaker announced that pursuant to clause 9(a) of rule I (now clause 1 of rule V),<sup>(48)</sup> closed-circuit audio-visual coverage of House proceedings would resume on Monday, February 19, 1979, and further reminded Members that the closed-circuit system was intended for viewing in Members' offices only and was not to be utilized for commercial or political purposes. The Speaker also announced that his informal advisory committee on broadcasting<sup>(49)</sup> anticipated that complete audio-visual broadcasting and recording of House proceedings would begin in March. On February 15, 1979,<sup>(50)</sup> the following announcement was made:

The SPEAKER.<sup>(51)</sup> The Chair announces that, pursuant to the provisions of clause 9(a), rule I, closed circuit viewing of House floor proceedings will resume effective Monday, February 19, 1979.

The Chair would stress that under clause 9, rule I, the closed circuit system to Members' offices only, and is not to be utilized for commercial or political purposes. The Chair requests the cooperation of all persons concerned to assure that the dignity and integrity of the proceedings of the House are upheld.

---

Majority Leader pointed out that such distribution was not permitted for commercial or political purposes, the Speaker declined to make a broad statement totally prohibiting such distribution, preferring instead to remind Members that the closed-circuit system was for "viewing" only and that political reproductions were not permitted.

46. 125 CONG. REC. 20, 96th Cong. 1st Sess.

47. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

48. *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).

49. See *supra*.

50. 125 CONG. REC. 2594, 96th Cong. 1st Sess.

51. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

The Chair's Informal Advisory Committee has informed the Chair that a system for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of House proceedings will be available beginning in early March. The Chair will announce his full implementation of that system in the near future.

Finally, on March 19, 1979,<sup>(52)</sup> a Member addressed the House in a one-minute speech to announce the first televised broadcast of House proceedings:

FIRST DAY OF TELEVISING OF HOUSE PROCEEDINGS A HISTORIC OCCASION

(Mr. [Albert] GORE [of Tennessee] asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, on this historic day the House of Representatives opens its proceedings for the first time to televised coverage. I wish to congratulate the Speaker for his courage in making this possible and the committee which has worked so hard under the leadership of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. CHARLIE ROSE, to make this a reality.

Television will change this institution, Mr. Speaker, just as it has changed the executive branch, but the good will far outweigh the bad. From this day forward every Member of this body must ask himself or herself how many Americans are listening to the debates which are made.

When the House becomes comfortable with the changes brought by television coverage, the news media will be allowed to bring its own cameras into the Chamber. In the meantime, there is no censorship. Every word is available for broadcast coverage, and journalists will be able to use and edit as they see fit. It is a solution for the lack of confidence in government, Mr. Speaker, which will open government at all levels. I hope, for example, that the leadership of the U.S. Senate will see this as a friendly challenge to begin to open its proceedings.

The marriage of this medium and of our open debate have the potential, Mr. Speaker, to revitalize representative democracy.

### *Panning the Chamber*

**§ 3.2 In response to parliamentary inquiries about the Speaker's directive that television cameras covering special-order speeches include periodic wide-angle coverage of the entire House Chamber, the Chair stated that such action was consistent with the authority conferred upon the Speaker under clause 9 of rule I (now clause 2 of rule V)<sup>(53)</sup> to devise and implement complete and unedited audio and visual coverage of the proceedings of the House.**

52. 125 CONG. REC. 5411, 96th Cong. 1st Sess. On April 3, 1979, the chair of the ad hoc panel supervising the broadcast of House proceedings announced that full nationwide broadcast of the televised proceedings of the House had been achieved. See 125 CONG. REC. 7054, 96th Cong. 1st Sess.

53. *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).

On May 10, 1984,<sup>(54)</sup> after the Speaker had directed the Clerk to implement periodic wide-angle television coverage of all special-order speeches (with captions at the bottom of the screen indicating that legislative business had been completed), the following occurred:

#### THE INTEGRITY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(55)</sup> Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WALKER) is recognized for 60 minutes. . . .

I am going to go into that incident in just a moment. But I do want to take note of something that is evidently happening right now which is a change of procedure here. It is my understanding that as I deliver this special order this evening, the cameras are panning this Chamber, demonstrating that there is no one here in the Chamber to listen to these remarks. . . .

Mr. [David] MARTIN [of New York]. It is most interesting as I was in my office as many of the Members are from time to time, observing the proceedings of the House and I noticed this new procedure, and I was aware of the question that has been brought up about the televising of the events of the House of Representatives and I became aware immediately that something was different. . . .

---

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Trent] LOTT [of Mississippi]. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LOTT. We have had a change in the way the House is run, the decorum of this body, this afternoon, without any consultation, without any prior notice, and I would like to make the inquiry as to what is the basis for this change in the way that this House is being run this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. To the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, the Chair will cite the following rule, rule I, clause 9:

9. (a) He shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for closed circuit viewing of floor proceedings of the House of Representatives in the offices of all Members and committees and in such other places in the Capitol and the House Office Buildings as he deems appropriate. Such system may include other telecommunications functions as he deems appropriate.

(b)(1) He shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. He shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings thereof to news media and the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings.

Mr. LOTT. The Chair is saying then that this has been a unilateral decision by the Speaker, without any prior consultation, to make a fundamental change in the way this institution is shown by the televised coverage.

54. 130 CONG. REC. 11892, 11894, 11898–11900, 98th Cong. 2d Sess.

55. George Darden (GA).

I know the gentleman cannot respond. I am making that statement as to what I understood he read in the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will respond to the inquiry of the gentleman from Mississippi as follows:

It is my understanding that the Speaker has in fact authorized this change, and it is the Chair's ruling that he is authorized to make this change pursuant to the rule of the House herein before stated.

Mr. [Robert] WALKER [of Pennsylvania]. I have a further parliamentary inquiry.

Could the gentleman tell me what the change is?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the Chair's understanding that the rule is to be applied impartially.

Mr. WALKER. Will the gentleman tell us what the change is? Is the change to have the House covered completely from the moment we go into session until we go out of session at night, with panning of the Chamber, or is this only to take place during special orders?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not prepared to respond in detail and has no specific knowledge.

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. [Bob] McEWEN [of Ohio]. Could the Speaker inform me as to whether or not this is a result of the Democrat Caucus that met yesterday for the purpose of discussing how they might call TV signals and improve their TV coverage?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has no immediate knowledge of any specific agreement.

Mr. LOTT. Can the Chair assure this House that whatever change has occurred, which the Members of the House were not informed of, will be done fairly and impartially, and that the same procedures that have been used this afternoon against the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be used in the same way by the gentleman from Wisconsin or a gentleman from Texas that might be having a special order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. To the gentleman from Mississippi, the Chair is confident that the rule and any changes will be applied impartially and absolutely fairly.

Mr. LOTT. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like to say that would surprise me based on what I have seen here today. It has not been applied fairly and impartially. It has been a partisan, political, cheap trick. I resent it, and I hope the American people see it for exactly what it is. . . .

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if this new policy is going to apply to the proceedings of the House from gavel to gavel, or just during special orders, or just during times when the votes are going on, when there is all kinds of activities, arm-twisting going on in the well; trying to change Members' votes. What is the situation? Will it be gavel to gavel?

If we are going to have this Chamber shown in its entirety with panning and showing everything that goes on, even during votes in a totally fair way, I probably would support that. I would like to know, what is it going to apply to?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has no knowledge of any specific changes which have been made in that regard and cannot answer that question.

On May 14, 1984,<sup>(56)</sup> the Speaker took the floor for a one-minute speech to respond to criticisms (above) that he had unfairly exercised his authority

56. 130 CONG. REC. 12042, 12043, 98th Cong. 2d Sess.

under clause 9 of rule I (now clause 2 of rule V)<sup>(57)</sup> to direct periodic wide-angle television coverage of the House Chamber during special-order speeches, and to announce that such coverage would include a running caption at the bottom of the screen explaining that the legislative business had been completed:

## HOUSE TELEVISION PROCEDURES

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [Thomas] O'NEILL [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, I took the action that I took last Thursday because I had had so many complaints and so many people had asked me to do what I did. The interesting thing is, we stand up here with the 1-minute. Precedent has been we go to the Democratic side then we go to the Republican side. Equal. Nobody is cut off.

At the close of the day we go into the special orders. Normally we go to the Republican side; that is precedent. When the Republicans are through, we go to the Democratic side.

The last 30 days, just in the last 30 days, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has asked for 26 hours out of the first 30. The gentleman, Mr. WEBER, has asked for 25 hours. The gentleman, Mr. GINGRICH, has asked for 27 hours. Unless you ask for at least a week in advance, you cannot get ahead of those people. Even if a Democrat asks a week in advance, even if there is something coming along special that he wants to talk about, he has to wait until those three gentlemen get out of the way.

Now I am not yielding. Please, if the gentleman will kindly sit down. I am not yielding.

Now I want to talk about fairness. One member of your party about a week ago stood at this microphone for 1 hour. He took statements that were made by 20 different Democrats going back to 1968, "This is what you said at that such and such a time." Things change.

Giving the thought and the idea that Members of Congress were unAmerican, stepping aside, debating and pointing as if there were people on this floor, asking "Why don't you get up and answer them?" A more low thing I have never seen.

I have a letter from you, Mr. Leader. "Polarize the Congress?" If I have ever seen anything that would polarize the Congress, it is matters of this sort.

So I have had Members on my side, yes, we met, about 100 of us, express total disgust with what was taking place—the challenging of Members of the Congress in a special order when nobody was here.

Oh, I know, Mr. Leader, Mr. Whip, you do not condone things like that. The prerogative of the rules of this House give me the right to stop that, gives me the right to say when there will be a wide lens and when there should not be a wide lens.

Three o'clock on that afternoon, I notified CHARLIE ROSE; nothing in the rules says that I have to notify you. Courtesy probably said that I should have. That is a courtesy that your Member never gave to the 20 Members whom he accused on the floor of the House.

The gentleman, it was not you, Mr. WALKER, that did it, and the other gentleman, as far as I have been told by them, were never notified.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. No; I will not yield at this time. The gentleman can take his own time.

57. *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).

I am just saying they were never notified, the 20 gentleman were never notified.

You get up on the floor and you name a gentleman; 3 hours, wait around for 3 hours? Now you are saying something that you really do not know.

The gentleman that answers that, and I have to take the word of the people that have come to me; members of my party who said to me without a minute's warning, without a notice, without any mail, they talk about a speech he made in 1972, a speech he made in 1968; take it out of context.

Well, let me say this to you, Mr. Leader and Mr. Whip, I have had members of your party come to me and say "We do not condone what they are doing. We do not condone what they are doing."

You know, we go home, fly home to Ohio, fly home to New York, people say: "Why aren't you in the House? The House is in session."

Is that right to give the people the impression, if you are downtown, that you should have been on the Hill because people are here pointing at this one, and pointing at that one and stepping back for an answer?

I had an obligation, that obligation was to this Congress. There were a few who would do things of that nature, and let me say this to you: If any member of my party did it, I would be on their neck so quick they would not know what happened. I would not be defending them; I would be taking the other attitude.

My action is to defend this House.

Mr. [Robert] MICHEL [of Illinois]. Would the Speaker yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes; I will yield, certainly.

Mr. MICHEL. Well, in the first place, the gentleman from Illinois did not know of the other special order in which Members were asked to come to the floor. I do not know about that particular situation.

What I was rather distressed about last Friday morning, I guess, when I heard what had happened Thursday was that there was a departure, obviously from the norm and that this Member was not given one bit of word in advance that you were contemplating the change.

I do not mind the change if it is done in concert with everybody that really ought to have a little bit of voice about what goes on here and frankly—

Mr. O'NEILL. I will say to you in fairness, while it is my prerogative, I should have notified you. I notified the chairman of the ad hoc committee, Mr. CHARLIE ROSE, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In fairness, I should have.

As far as Mr. WALKER was concerned, I did not know whether Mr. WALKER was on first or whether he was not on first, or whether Mr. GINGRICH or whether Mr. WEBER. Normally, it is one of those three.

I looked at the list today, I see a Democrat is on. Apparently he asked for time before. If it was Mr. OBEY or any other Democrat who was first, they would have been the one that was panned instead of Mr. WALKER on the full, wide screen, because that was my idea at that time I said, "Starting today, we are going to show."

And I want to further let you know that I now intend to put a runner, "The official business of the House is completed, we are on special orders." And that will be a runner that will run every once in a while.

Mr. MICHEL. May I ask the Speaker who will make the decision then on where the panning takes place, at what time during the course of the discussion, whoever is having that discussion? I might add that I think some of our Members really got the whole idea



from Mr. GONZALEZ on your side, who used to be down here hour after hour, you know, for an extended period.

Mr. O'NEILL. I am sure he was never personal with any Member of this Congress; I am sure that he never ever pointed a finger at an empty chair and accused a man of being unAmerican I am sure; and I am sure that you do not condone a thing like that.

Mr. MICHEL. I do not condone that. But what I would like to know is when are we going to get about prescribing these?

Mr. O'NEILL. The interesting thing about it, I had already talked with my members and I had already planned on my side to have an ad hoc committee to look into what has been going on and to look into changing the rules and when do you plan for a thing like this?

Mr. MICHEL. Would minority members have a voice in that?

Mr. O'NEILL. Well, we are the majority; it is our responsibility to see that this House is run in a fair and adequate manner and that is what we try to do.

Mr. MICHEL. Well, if it is fair, that is one thing.

Mr. O'NEILL. I am sure if you want to appoint a committee of your members to look into it. Furthermore, I am surprised that you have not heard of what has been taking place around here. I mean, there has been so much concern.

Mr. MICHEL. I did not know of the incident referred to.

Mr. O'NEILL. I am sure when 100 members of the Democratic Party gather together to talk about what is taking place, I have not had any personal feeling about it. My personal feeling is that everybody, I think, and I hate to be political; we have been told we are making votes, we are making votes.

But it is not a question of making votes, it is a question of a man standing before this microphone and pointing his finger to people who are not in here and giving the belief to people at home: "That man made such a statement." It sounds ridiculous 20 years later, maybe. "Why don't you stand and defend it?" And the man is home is Massachusetts or the man is back in California or something of that nature.

Mr. WALKER just happened to be the incident when it took place. I did not know it was Mr. WALKER. Had it been a Democrat, it would have been the same thing. Today I understand there is a Democrat on.

We will take the wide lens. I do not think there was anything wrong in what was done the other day. As a matter of fact, as far as I can think the public thinks it was the right thing to do.

I do not have anything else to say.

**§ 3.3 The Minority Whip inserted in the *Congressional Record* correspondence between himself and the chair of the Committee on Rules and its Subcommittee on the Legislative Process, relative to the operation and control of the broadcasting of House proceedings.**

On June 7, 1984,<sup>(58)</sup> the following submissions were made to the *Congressional Record*:

58. 130 CONG. REC. 15473-75, 98th Cong. 2d Sess.

## CAMSCAM II

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(59)</sup> Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. [Trent] LOTT [of Mississippi]. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House was prevented by the new Democrat Caucus-imposed rule restriction on appropriations amendments, from voting on an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) to require uniform TV camera coverage of our debates, gavel-to-gavel. As my colleagues are well aware, this whole controversy was precipitated on May 10 when the Speaker gave instructions to his control room operators of the remote control cameras in the galleries, to begin using wide-angle shots of the Chamber during special orders. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, this was done without prior notice or consultation with the minority.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday was but one more indication that the Democratic leadership is not willing to permit the House a chance to decide on the wisdom or fairness of this new policy or consider the alternative which we have suggested which is to permit the viewing public to see the entire Chamber on a periodic and uniform basis throughout each day's proceedings.

I have met with similar resistance to hearings and deliberations on this matter in the Rules Committee which has direct jurisdiction over the broadcast rule—House Rule I, clause 9. I have written to both Chairman PEPPER and Subcommittee Chairman LONG requesting such hearings so that we might responsibly exercise our jurisdictional duties and defuse this partisan panning controversy.

In both instances my requests were rejected on the grounds that a Democratic Caucus task force or committee is looking into this matter, as is the alleged bipartisan Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting. While I have no objection to have various ad hoc party groups make their recommendations, indeed, our own Republican conference has already endorsed a uniform panning policy, I do not think this must be handled ultimately by a duly constituted committee of the House, and the sooner the better.

The caucus study committee is not likely to bring any rules changes forward until the first day of the next Congress, and then ask that it be included in the new rules of the 99th Congress, without opportunity for Rules Committee consideration. The Speaker's Advisory Committee presents even more difficult problems. In the first place, it has been defunct since the 96th Congress, despite efforts by the Speaker and Chairmen PEPPER and LONG to claim its existence. Moreover, even if it is reactivated and reappointed, it has a ratio of 4 Democrats to 1 Republican—hardly a confidence building ratio in terms of a fair and bipartisan solution.

At this point in the Record, Mr. Speaker, I include my exchange of correspondence with Chairmen PEPPER and LONG. In future special orders I intend to further discuss the history of the Speaker's Broadcast Advisory Committee. The items follow:

*Committee on Rules*  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS  
*Washington, D.C., May 15, 1984.*

HON. GILLIS W. LONG,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Process, Longworth Building,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR GILLIS: I am writing to ask that you schedule at the earliest possible time a hearing of our subcommittee on the matter of current problems connected with the operation of the House broadcasting system.

59. John Moakley (MA).

As you know, considerable furor has been raised about the Speaker's recent policy switch on camera directions during special orders. While I do not question the Speaker's right under House Rules to make such changes, I think legitimate questions have been raised about its selective application and possible effects.

Our subcommittee does retain oversight jurisdiction over the House broadcast rule and indeed has listed it as one of our possible areas for further study in this Congress in its March 1, 1983, oversight plan submitted to the Committee on Government Operations. I think the time has come for us to take this responsibility seriously, and on a bipartisan basis. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely yours,

TRENT LOTT.

---

*Democratic Caucus,*  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., May 16, 1984.*

HON. TRENT LOTT,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR TRENT: Thank you for your letter of May 15.

As I'm sure you are aware, there currently exists a bipartisan committee, charged with the responsibility of reviewing the operations of the House Broadcast System. That is the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting of which I am a Member. David Stockman held the Republican seat on that committee until he resigned from Congress, and it is my understanding that his vacancy has never been filled.

That bipartisan committee is the appropriate vehicle to make recommendations concerning the rules governing the televising of House proceedings. Under the normal procedures of our Caucus, its recommendations would be examined by our Caucus Committee on Organization, Study and Review and by our full Democratic Caucus before being introduced for action in the House.

With very best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

GILLIS W. LONG.

---

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., May 22, 1984.*

HON. GILLIS W. LONG,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Process, House Committee on Rules,*  
*Longworth House office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR GILLIS: Thank you for your letter of May 16 in response to my request for a subcommittee hearing on House broadcast-related problems.

I appreciate the fact that the Rules Committee had originally recommended that some existing or new committee assist the Speaker in the "management, oversight, and improvement or all activities and policies connected with audio and visual coverage and broadcasting of House floor proceedings," and that the Speaker initially appointed the "Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting" in the 96th Congress for that purpose.

However, in reviewing our leadership files, I have found that the Advisory Committee has been defunct in the 97th and 98th Congresses. On March 12, 1981, our Republican Leader, Mr. Michel, transmitted to the Speaker the name of Congressman Bill Thomas

to replace Dave Stockman on the Advisory Committee. Some six weeks later our ranking Republican on the House Administration Committee, Mr. Frenzel, in response to an inquiry on the Advisory Committee, had his staff check with the Speaker's Office and was informed that the committee has not been reappointed by the Speaker. It is true that Representative Rose has continued to assist the Speaker in an advisory capacity in the 97th and 98th Congresses, but, in neither Congress was the committee reappointed, nor was our leadership approached on filling any vacancy.

Moreover, even if the Advisory Committee is not reactivated, I think you will agree with me that the ultimate authority for any revisions in the broadcast rule is solely within our jurisdiction. Republican Leader Michel, for instance, introduced H. Res. 500 on May 17th, requiring uniform coverage of the Chamber throughout each day's proceedings, and that resolution has been referred to our committee.

Because the House broadcast-related problems are of some immediate consequence and urgency, I think it would be best to approach this in a responsible, bipartisan fashion in our committee right now, rather than to wait for the recommendations of either the Advisory Committee or the Caucus Committee studying possible rules revisions. I have therefore written to Chairman Pepper, who also shares my concern about the future of House broadcast coverage, and asked that this matter be taken-up by the Rules Committee. I am including a copy of that letter for your information.

Thank you again for taking the time to respond so expeditiously to my request. I do hope you will reconsider my suggestion in light of the urgency of the problem and our committee's prerogatives and jurisdiction over this issue.

With warm personal regards. I am  
Very truly yours,

TRENT LOTT

Enclosure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., May 18, 1984.*

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER,  
*Chairman House Committee on Rules,*  
*H-312 Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I read with interest your one-minute speech in the May 16 Congressional Record in which you indicated that, "whoever perverts the use of television endangers the continuity of that practice." You went on: "It is just a question of time, if that continues, until it will be discontinued."

As one who served with you on the Rules Subcommittee in 1977-78 that helped to develop the current House broadcast rule and procedures, I share your concern that television coverage not be allowed to dominate or distort our proceedings. You were the pioneer in Congress who as long as 1944 introduced the first broadcast resolution in the Congress as a means of bringing our government closer to the people, and I think your continued efforts over the years to bring this dream to fruition have realized that goal.

Because I share your concern about the future of the House broadcast system given the current politicization and emotionalism surrounding that issue, I think you can play an important role, as both the founding father of congressional broadcasting and chairman of the Rules Committee, in helping to resolve some of the problems which currently surround House broadcasting. I would respectfully ask that you convene either a hearing or meeting of the Rules Committee and some of the principals involved to lay the bipartisan ground work for some uniform rules of procedure for the operation of the broadcast

system in a manner that will not be construed by either Members or the public to involve political manipulation or control by either party. I think some excesses in this regard have been committed on both sides of the aisle, but I am not suggesting our committee rehash the details of those incidents. Instead, I think we can play a constructive role in depoliticizing the issue and insuring the future survivability of the House broadcast system.

As you know, our committee retains primary jurisdiction over the House broadcast rule (Rule 1, clause 9), as well as oversight jurisdiction over the broadcast system. In fact, our committee's oversight agenda submitted to the Government Operations Committee for this Congress on March 1, 1983, listed "broadcasting of House floor proceedings" as one of the 98th Congress, as did the Subcommittee on Legislative Process (H. Rept. 98-17, pp. 203 & 204). As such, I think we do have a legitimate responsibility and obligation to the House to look into this matter.

On May 5, 1984, as the ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Legislative Process, I wrote to Subcommittee Chairman Gillis Long making the same suggestion, and he responded on May 16 that the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting "is the appropriate vehicle to make recommendations concerning the rules governing the televising of House proceedings." Their recommendations in turn, he went on, would be reviewed by the Democratic Caucus Committee on Organization Study and Review "before being introduced for action in the House."

While the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting was normally bipartisan in the 96th Congress, with three Democrats (Representatives Rose, Brooks, and Long) and one Republican (Representative Stockman), it has not been officially reappointed in either the 97th or 98th Congress, and today only Representative Rose serves in an advisory capacity to the Speaker. Chairman Long has erroneously indicated that the Advisory Committee still exists and that the Republicans have simply not filled the Stockman vacancy. The fact is that a replacement was presented to the Speaker on March 12, 1981, by the Republican Leader, but no appointments were made by the Speaker.

Even if a working, bipartisan Advisory Committee still existed, which it does not, it would have no authority to directly recommend any rules changes to the House. That is our function under Rule X, and I know you jealously guard our committee's prerogatives. Moreover, the Rules Committee now has pending before it H. Res. 500, introduced by Representatives Michel, Myself and others, on May 17th, amending the broadcast rule "to provide for the periodic visual broadcast coverage of the entire House Chamber on a uniform basis throughout each day's proceedings." I think this resolution could serve as a useful starting point for our committee in attempting to defuse the issue of selective panning of the Chamber during only part of the day's proceedings.

I hope that you will take the above suggestions in the serious vein in which they are intended. As a member of both the Republican leadership and the Rules Committee, I share your concerns about the institution of the House and the future of our broadcast system. I strongly feel we should act now as the duly elected committee of the House having jurisdiction over this matter before the situation deteriorates further. I do not think we have the luxury of waiting for the recommendations of a one-man Democratic advisory committee or a Democratic Caucus task force, nor do I think it advisable to proceed with this on a partisan basis as both approaches suggest. The results, no matter how well-intentioned, can hardly be expected to gain the confidence or acceptance of our part if we are not a part of the formulation process. I think the Rules Committee, on the other hand, as the leadership committee of both parties, can proceed to address the

## Ch. 4 §3

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

problem in a bipartisan, responsible, and dispassionate manner that will have the best interests of the institution in mind. I hope you will agree.

With warm personal regards, I am  
Very truly yours,

TRENT LOTT.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*U.S. House of Representatives*  
COMMITTEE ON RULES  
*Washington, D.C., May 24, 1984.*

HON. TRENT LOTT,  
*2400 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR TRENT: I am in receipt of your letter dated May 18, 1984, concerning the subject of the House broadcasting system.

I know you are aware of the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting, a bipartisan group dedicated to reviewing the operation of the broadcast system. Additionally, the Speaker has referred the matter to the Democratic Caucus Committee on Organization, Study, and Review, which is chaired by our able Rules Committee colleague, Martin Frost.

In light of this, I think it is better that we do not consider the question of the House broadcast system at this time. The Committee, of course, retains jurisdiction over the matter and we may wish to undertake some study in the future.

Kindest regards, and  
Always sincerely,

CLAUDE PEPPER, *Chairman.*

**§ 3.4 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Speaker pro tempore indicated that the Speaker's directive of the 98th Congress<sup>(60)</sup> (that there be periodic wide-angle television coverage of special-order speeches with captions indicating completion of all legislative business), did not apply in situations where legislative business would be resumed, and that the Clerk had properly focused the cameras only on the Member speaking during such interim special orders.**

On December 19, 1985,<sup>(61)</sup> the Chair entertained parliamentary inquiries as follows:

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. [Robert] WALKER [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(62)</sup> The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, it has been my understanding that as of last year the ruling of the Chair is that while we are proceeding on special orders that the entire

60. See § 3.2, *supra*.

61. 131 CONG. REC. 38106–107, 99th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).

62. Dale Kildee (MI).

Chamber of the House is to be shown at intervals while we are in the process of proceeding with those special orders.

It is my understanding that during the special orders that have taken place both yesterday and today, that particular ruling of the Chair has not been followed.

Can the Chair inform us whether or not this is another instance where we have changed the rules without informing the membership of the change, or just why it is that under these circumstances the special orders evidently have not followed the procedures of the Chair with regard to the television cameras?<sup>(63)</sup>

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Dale] KILDEE [of Michigan]). The Chair is not aware of any change in the Speaker's guidelines. I suppose the gentleman could address his comments to those who originally made that decision, but the Chair is not aware of any change in the application of the guidelines.

The Chair did announce that the House has not yet completed legislative business for the day and would return to legislative business.

Mr. WALKER. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

It is my understanding that the ruling of the Chair related to the time spent on special orders. I am not aware that it had any provision in it that if those special orders come before legislative business has been completed that at that point the cameras would not sweep the Chamber. My understanding was that once we go onto special orders that the cameras are supposed to be sweeping the entire House. That has not been happening.

The only thing I can assume is that we have had a change in policy that has taken place. If I understand the Chair correctly, there has been no change in policy, so then my question is: Why are the rules not being followed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk's interpretation of that change was that that was to be done after legislative business has been completed. The cameras have never panned the House until that time. The Speaker's guidelines provide that until such time as all legislative business has been completed with a crawl on the screen so indicating the cameras will not pan the House, and legislative business has not yet been completed today.

Mr. WALKER. A further parliamentary inquiry. It seems to me that this is a different interpretation from anything that the Members have ever been informed of, and that indeed, then, it sounds to me as though we are making another one of these changes that takes place without any information coming to the minority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will respond again.

This has been the practice, and the last 2 days have not been different than prior practice. Prior practice has been that at the end of legislative business when the House proceeds on special orders, the camera will pan the entire House.

The House has not completed legislative business today, nor had it yesterday.

Mr. WALKER. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Then why, last Wednesday, when we had a similar circumstance on a special order that was taking place prior to legislative business being completed, that the Chamber was being swept? Am I to understand at that point, then, that the rules were not being observed?

---

63. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Rep. Walker's assertion that cameras had panned the Chamber the preceding week during interim special orders was incorrect, as the Clerk had never provided such panning coverage unless the "crawl" under the picture indicated that legislative business had been completed for the day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there has been inconsistency, it has not been intentional and the Chair will look into that.

Mr. WALKER. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Can we not, then, have a definitive statement of just what the policy is with regard to panning the Chamber during the time that special orders are under way?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will refer the response to that question that the gentleman just asked again to the Speaker and on the Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. WALKER. A further parliamentary inquiry: Are we going to have a definitive statement made on that prior to the close of business today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will look into the matter and raise the gentleman's question with the Speaker.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the Chair.

**§ 3.5 After the House had agreed to a 90-day trial period of periodic structured debates during special-order speeches and morning-hour debate on certain days, the Speaker announced a suspension of the policy of panning the Chamber during such non-legislative debate.**

On February 11, 1994,<sup>(64)</sup> the House agreed to a trial period of structured “Oxford-style” debates during special-order speeches and morning-hour debate, with revisions to the policy of panning the Chamber as follows:

VACATION OF PREVIOUSLY GRANTED SPECIAL ORDERS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FORMAT FOR RECOGNITION OF FUTURE SPECIAL ORDERS  
 . . .

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(65)</sup> With respect to special orders to address the House for up to 1 hour at the conclusion of legislative business or on days when no legislative business is scheduled, the Chair announces that: . . .

Third, pursuant to clause 9(b)(1) of rule 1, during this trial period the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a crawl indicating morning hour or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. Other television camera adaptations during this period may be announced by the Chair; . . .

***Other Broadcasting Issues***

**§ 3.6 The Speaker exercised authority under clause 9(a) of rule I (now clause 1 of rule V)<sup>(66)</sup> to permit closed-circuit television viewing, for the first time, of legislative proceedings other than House**

64. 140 CONG. REC. 2244, 103d Cong. 2d Sess.

65. Thomas Foley (WA).

66. *House Rules and Manual* § 684 (2017).



**floor proceedings (in this case, proceedings of the Committee on House Administration).**

On April 29, 1985,<sup>(67)</sup> a Member announced to the House the Speaker's directive to telecast proceedings of the Committee on House Administration task force (conducting a recount of ballots in an election contest) that was filmed by and provided to the House by the National Republican Congressional Committee:

**VIEWING OF TASK FORCE PROCEEDINGS ON INDIANA ELECTION CONTEST  
SCHEDULED**

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. [Charles] ROSE [of North Carolina]. Mr. Speaker, beginning this afternoon at 2 o'clock over the House of Representatives in-house television system, the House Broadcasting System will begin showing the first half of approximately 9 hours and 6 minutes of videotapes of the elections task force meeting in Evansville, IN.

The tapes will not constitute an official record of the task force or committee proceedings, and the proceedings were actually filmed by and the tapes provided by the National Republican Congressional Committee. These tapes will be about 9 hours and 6 minutes of a total of 28 hours and 43 minutes of public task force and committee deliberations. They do not contain a full record of all the discussion of any of the issues decided. The Speaker of the House has agreed that these tapes will be shown, as he was requested by the minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. [William] FRENZEL [of Minnesota]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROSE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We on the minority side are delighted that this broadcast will begin. At the Speaker's request, there will be a disclaimer showing that the films were indeed made by and are the property of the National Republican Congressional Committee. The gentleman from North Carolina has graciously guaranteed that this videotape, which is the property of its owner, will not be copied by the Architect or the House Broadcasting System.

I would take this time to remind the Members that those of you who have VCR equipment in your offices got it under the rules that any use of it will be for your own personal use exclusively, and that any transfer to other parties by lease, sale, or gift or for any other purposes is expressly forbidden. It is the desire of the owners of these tapes, and in accordance with the House rules, as nearly as I can figure, that they be used for the education of House Members exclusively, and I would ask the gentleman from North Carolina whether that is his understanding in this matter.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, that is my understanding. The gentleman has stated it correctly.

Mr. [Byron] DORGAN [of North Dakota]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROSE. I will be happy to yield in just 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, just to repeat, we will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon on channel 6 of our in-house cable system the first 4½ hours, and then at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning we will begin the last half of approximately 4½ hours.

67. 131 CONG. REC. 9702, 99th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 2 §4.2; Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 8; and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 9.

**§ 3.7 A resolution directing the Speaker to provide for audio and visual broadcast coverage of the House while Members are voting constitutes a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX<sup>(68)</sup> involving the integrity of House proceedings, where House rules required “complete” broadcast coverage and no coverage of voting had been permitted.**

On April 30, 1985,<sup>(69)</sup> the following resolution was raised as a question of the privileges of the House:

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—PROVIDING FOR AUDIO AND VISUAL  
BROADCAST COVERAGE OF CHAMBER DURING VOTES

Mr. [Trent] LOTT [of Mississippi]. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 150) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(70)</sup> The Clerk will report the resolution.

H. RES. 150

Whereas, clause 9(b)(1) of rule I of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires that the Speaker “devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting of the proceedings of the House of Representatives.”; and

Whereas, voting in the House is an integral part of the proceedings of the House; and

Whereas, the audio and visual broadcast coverage of House proceedings is currently being discontinued while Members are voting; and

Whereas, the interruption of audio and visual broadcast coverage of House proceedings while Members are voting affects the integrity of the proceedings of the House and thus raises a question of privilege of the House; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed, pursuant to his responsibilities under clause 9(b)(1) of rule I of the House, to provide for the audio and visual broadcast coverage of the Chamber while Members are voting.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman’s resolution as to the issue raised does state a question of privilege. . . .

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

***Still Photography in the Chamber***

**§ 3.8 The House by unanimous consent considered and adopted a resolution providing for an official photograph of the House of Representatives to be taken while in actual session.**

On June 16, 2011,<sup>(71)</sup> the House provided for the taking of the official photograph of the House of Representatives<sup>(72)</sup> as follows:

68. *House Rules and Manual* § 704 (2017).

69. 131 CONG. REC. 9821, 9822, 99th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* §§ 684, 704 (2017).

70. Thomas O’Neill (MA).

71. 157 CONG. REC. 9494, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

72. *Parliamentarian’s Note*: The sitting for the official photograph is a recurring event that takes place each Congress.

## PERMITTING OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE TAKEN WHILE THE HOUSE IS IN ACTUAL SESSION ON A DATE DESIGNATED BY THE SPEAKER

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent the committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 299 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(73)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 299

*Resolved*, That on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives may designate, official photographs of the House may be taken while the House is in actual session. Payment for the costs associated with taking, preparing, and distributing such photographs may be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Pursuant to a previous order by resolution, the House sat for its official photograph for the 112th Congress on July 26, 2011:<sup>(74)</sup>

## OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF 112TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER.<sup>(75)</sup> Pursuant to House Resolution 299, this time has been designated for the taking of the official photo of the House of Representatives in session.

The House will be in a brief recess while the Chamber is being prepared for the photo. As soon as the photographer indicates that these preparations are complete, the Chair will call the House to order to resume its actual session for the taking of the photograph. At that point the Members will take their cues from the photographer. Shortly after the photographer is finished, the House will proceed with its business.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess while the Chamber is being prepared.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

73. Lee Terry (NE).

74. 157 CONG. REC. 12031, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

75. John Boehner (OH).

(Thereupon, the Members sat for the official photograph of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress.)

**§ 3.9 The House agreed to a resolution authorizing the U.S. Capitol Historical Society to take official pictures of the House in session for inclusion in their publication “We the People” (and for non-profit news and educational purposes), and, pursuant to that authority, the Speaker announced the time for taking said pictures.**

On May 22, 1973,<sup>(76)</sup> the following occurred:

Mr. [Ray] MADDEN [of Indiana]. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 404 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 404

*Resolved*, That at time designated by the Speaker, the United States Capitol Historical Society shall be permitted to take official pictures of the House while in actual session for inclusion in the new edition of “We the People”. The pictures shall also be available for legitimate nonprofit news and educational purposes.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

---

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(77)</sup> The Chair desires to make a special announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 404, the Chair desires to inform Members that a picture of the Members in session will be taken at approximately 3 p.m. on tomorrow, Wednesday, May 23.

On July 14, 1975,<sup>(78)</sup> the House agreed to a similar resolution authorizing the United States Capitol Historical Society to take official pictures in the Chamber for inclusion in the new edition of “We the People”:

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE HOUSE FOR “WE THE PEOPLE”

Mr. [Thomas] O’NEILL [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 597 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

---

**76.** 119 CONG. REC. 16512, 93d Cong. 1st Sess. The House has also adopted a resolution authorizing the Speaker to admit individuals to the Hall of the House to obtain film footage of the House in session to be shown in the Capitol Visitor Center. See §5.1, *infra*.

**77.** Carl Albert (OK).

**78.** 121 CONG. REC. 22575, 94th Cong. 1st Sess. See also 121 CONG. REC. 24317, 94th Cong. 1st Sess. (July 23, 1975). For similar resolutions authorizing individuals to be on the floor of the House to document proceedings, see §5.1, *infra*; and §1.7, *supra*.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 597

*Resolved.* That at a time designated by the Speaker, the United States Capitol Historical Society shall be permitted to take official pictures of the House while in actual session for inclusion in the new edition of "We the People". The pictures shall also be available for legitimate nonprofit news and educational purposed.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(79)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ***Microphones***

#### **§ 3.10 The Speaker assured Members in response to a parliamentary inquiry that he would require Members propounding unanimous-consent requests of a legislative nature to make their requests from a microphone in order to protect all Members.**

On October 6, 1978,<sup>(80)</sup> the Chair responded to the following parliamentary inquiry:

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [John] ASHBROOK [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(81)</sup> The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, we are in the last few days of this session. There was considerable confusion this morning. The Members could not hear most of the requests which were made.

The Speaker in the past has assured the Members that any unanimous-consent requests other than a personal request would be repeated to the House. I can assume the Speaker will continue that practice for those of us who cannot hear what is going on in the well.

My parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, in this: Will the Speaker continue, in his fair manner, to protect the Members with respect to the making of any unanimous-consent requests other than something of a personal nature, which are made in the well? Am I correct in that assumption, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the gentleman is correct. All Members' interests will be protected.

#### **§ 3.11 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair informed a Member that he may speak at any microphone on the floor.**

On May 22, 1996,<sup>(82)</sup> the Chair responded to the following parliamentary inquiry:

**79.** Carl Albert (OK).

**80.** 124 CONG. REC. 34085, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.

**81.** Thomas O'Neill (MA).

**82.** 142 CONG. REC. 12187, 104th Cong. 2d Sess.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [George] GEKAS [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(83)</sup> The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, am I permitted to go to the other podium now when I finish here?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may select his own place to speak.

**§ 3.12 In the event of a malfunctioning microphone on the floor, the Chair asked all Members to refrain from using the microphone until the problem could be investigated.**

On April 8, 2011,<sup>(84)</sup> the following occurred:

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(85)</sup> The Chair is investigating the source of the microphone malfunction.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask that Members suspend use of that microphone until we determine the problem.

**§ 3.13 Clause 2 of rule I,<sup>(86)</sup> which directs the Speaker to preserve order and decorum in the House, authorizes the Chair to order the microphones turned off if being utilized by a Member, who has not been properly recognized, to engage in disorderly behavior.**

On March 16, 1988,<sup>(87)</sup> the following occurred:

## GOP AND THE POLITICS OF CYNICISM IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. COELHO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. [Tony] COELHO [of California]. Mr. Speaker, when the Republicans voted 171 to 5 to kill Contra aid this month, were they voting their consciences or playing politics? The answer can be found in today's Washington Post. . . .

## LET US HAVE ANOTHER VOTE ON CONTRA AID

(Mr. DORNAN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. [Robert] DORNAN [of California]. Mr. Speaker, and I address a different Member of this Chamber from New York, because you have left your chair, and Mr. Majority

83. Robert Walker (PA).

84. 157 CONG. REC. 5684–85, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

85. Michael Conaway (TX).

86. *House Rules and Manual* § 622 (2017).

87. 134 CONG. REC. 4085–87, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

Whip from California, you have also fled the floor. In 10 years JIM and TONY—I am not using any traditional titles like “distinguished gentleman”—JIM and TONY, in 10 years I have never heard on this floor so obnoxious a statement as I heard from Mr. COELHO, which means “rabbit” in Portuguese, as ugly a statement as was just delivered. Mr. COELHO said that we on our side of the aisle and those conservative Democrats, particularly those representing States which border the Gulf of Mexico, sold out the Contras. That is absurd, and I’ll tell you why. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Gary] ACKERMAN [of New York]). The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] has expired.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Wait a minute. On Honduran soil and on Nicaraguan soil.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DORNAN of California. And it was set up in this House as you set up the betrayal of the Bay of Pigs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DORNAN of California. I ask—wait a minute—I ask unanimous consent for 30 seconds. People are dying.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DORNAN of California. People are dying.

Mr. [Harold] VOLKMER [of Missouri]. Mr. Speaker regular order, regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired. Will the Sergeant at Arms please turn off the microphone?

Mr. DORNAN of California. You get your regular order, people are dying. You get your regular order now. People are dying because of this Chamber. I demand a Contra vote on aid to the Democratic Resistance and the freedom fighters in Central America. In the name of God and liberty and decency I demand another vote in this Chamber next week.

Don’t get a hernia and break your gavel. Don’t get a hernia.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. [Judd] GREGG [of New Hampshire]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Gary] ACKERMAN [of New York]). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I was just in my office viewing the proceedings here, and during one of the proceedings, when the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] was addressing the House, it was drawn to my attention that the Speaker requested that Mr. DORNAN’s microphone be turned off, upon which Mr. DORNAN’s microphone was turned off.

Mr. Speaker, my inquiry of the Chair is: Under what rule does the Speaker decide to gag opposite Members of the House? Under what rule does the Speaker decide to close down the debate and pursue a policy of shutting up the opposition by now allowing us access to the public and to the media and to our own microphones, the microphones of this House? Under what rule of this House or of our country or our Constitution is freedom of the speech so grossly violated in this institution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman asked to proceed for 1 minute—

Mr. GREGG. No, I am asking that of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is referring to Mr. DORNAN. He requested permission of the Chair to proceed for 1 minute, and that permission was granted by the

House. Mr. DORNAN grossly exceeded the limits and abused the privilege far in excess of 1 minute, and the Chair proceeded to restore order and decorum to the House.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I see nothing in the rules of this House that gives the Speaker of this House the capacity to turn off the debate of this House by requesting that the speakers be turned off or that the microphone be turned off so that a Member cannot make his point. In fact, at the time the point was being made, Mr. DORNAN was asking unanimous consent, as I recall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Gary] ACKERMAN [of New York]). The Chair will state that unless a person receives permission to address the House, under the rules of the House he is not addressing the House.

The gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] requested permission for 1 minute, that permission was given to him by the Chair with the unanimous consent of this body, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] abused the unanimous consent of every Member of this body by grossly exceeding his time.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, that is—

Mr. [Robert] WALKER [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, what rule are you referring to?

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I have not yielded.

I have not heard the Chair respond to my inquiry which is what ruling is the Chair referring to which allows him to turn off the microphone of a Member who has the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Clause 2 of rule I.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that that rule be read. I would ask that that rule be read, Mr. Speaker, so that I may understand how the Chair can interpret it to mean that he can close down the process of free speech in the one institution in this world which most represents free speech?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It reads, 2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair repeatedly rapped the gavel quite loudly for all to hear and told the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] that his time had expired.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, is the Chair taking the position that by rapping the gavel and when no response occurs in this House, that that gavel rapping, of which has become almost commonplace during the 1-minute process, that the Chair then can proceed to turn off the microphones of the speaker who is speaking?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair allows Members the courtesy of knowing their time has expired by rapping the gavel.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, the Chair has just ruled, therefore, that Members of the Republican side it appears, because—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the ruling of the Chair that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was recognized for a parliamentary inquiry. The parliamentary inquiry was responded to, and the House will now proceed.

Mrs. [Lynn] MARTIN [of Illinois]. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GREGG. Is the Chair now shutting me off? Will the Chair shut off my microphone also, is that the plan, if I continue? Does the Chair intend to turn off my microphone?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was recognized for a parliamentary inquiry. The Chair has answered the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry.



Mr. GREGG. I have a further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is it the Chair's intention to turn off my microphone?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. GREGG. My parliamentary inquiry is that I want to know how the Chair can specifically turn off the microphone and what rule the Chair does it under, because the Chair has not answered that question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has responded to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time, and yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN].

Mr. [Daniel] LUNGREN [of California]. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair advises that a Member may not yield time to another Member under a parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. The gentlewoman from Illinois would inquire of the Chair, because it was difficult occasionally to hear the rather strained ruling from the Chair, when I heard the Chair read from the rule, and I hope the Chair will recheck that sentence, because the Chair talked about disturbances in the gallery and disturbances outside the floor of the House.

Would the Speaker reread the exact sentence that would indicate why and how a microphone could be turned off of a duly elected Member of the House on the floor of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will proceed to explain it one more time.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule I, clause 2—and I will only read the half of it that applies, so as not to cause confusion in the minds of those who appear to be confused—"He shall preserve order and decorum."

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, the sentence goes on.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that you have been requested specifically to quote that rule that affects a Member of the House on the floor, and that is not that sentence. We have the book, too, and the Chair knows it and I know it. I do not mind a Speaker ruling against us, even an unelected Speaker, but I will not accept on behalf of any Member, and this is an incredible right that is being abrogated and abridged here. The Chair is not saying that a Member of the House, is subject to the same rule, even though it does not state it, as applied to the gallery, will apply to Members of the House. I do not believe that that can happen in an elected representative body.

Mr. Speaker, would the Chair please quote how it affects an elected Member speaking on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will read just what he read before.

"He shall preserve order and decorum, and,—” Then it proceeds to speak about in another place.

"Order and decorum" is not just in the halls and in the galleries. The word "and" is followed by a comma.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if I may, I will try again because surely, although I recognize this is a difficult experience for the Chair, we are talking about speaking on the floor of the House. We are not talking about a Member throwing things at the Speaker—as tempting as it may be.

What is the specific rule that says that the Chair can terminate the speech of a Member?

Mr. [Lawrence] SMITH [of Florida]. A point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's temptations are not a matter for this body to consider.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I could not hear.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I believe that the words of the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN] are inciteful and spiteful and I demand that they be taken down.

On March 17, 1988,<sup>(88)</sup> a resolution regarding the authority of the Chair to order that microphones be turned off in response to disorderly conduct by Members was determined not to constitute a question of privilege under rule IX:<sup>(89)</sup>

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a personal privilege of the House.

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a question of a privilege of the House under rule IX.

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(90)</sup> The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a question of privilege before the House under rule IX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas, the Speaker pro tempore ordered the microphone cut off as a duly-elected Member of the House was speaking; Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Speaker, Speaker pro tempore, or any Member of the House as the Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives may not order the microphone to be cut off while any Member is speaking on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I think I must be recognized to debate my resolution, is that not correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution does not allege an abuse of the House rules, and is not a question of privilege.

The House will proceed to the unfinished business.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed——

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I question the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania appealing the decision of the Chair?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I am appealing the ruling of the Chair.

88. 134 CONG. REC. 4079, 4081, 4084–87, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

89. *House Rules and Manual* § 704 (2017).

90. Gary Ackerman (NY).

It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that I am given a chance to debate that issue.  
Mr. [Brian] DONNELLY [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, the vote is automatic.  
Mr. WALKER. I have 1 hour, I believe.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The appeal is debatable unless there is a motion to table.  
The gentleman from Washington [Mr. [Thomas] FOLEY] is recognized.

## MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. FOLEY

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the Speaker's ruling with respect to the appeal. Would the Speaker restate the ruling?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair had stated that the resolution did not raise a question of privilege from which ruling the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] has appealed.

Mr. FOLEY. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] has appealed the ruling of the Chair, is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members. . . .

Mr. [Richard] SCHULZE [of Pennsylvania] changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the motion to table the appeal was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. [Paul] HENRY [of Michigan]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Gary] ACKERMAN [of New York]). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise for a point of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, I was among those who were on the floor during the exchange which we have been debating and would like to indicate it was the consensus of many of us that when the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] was addressing the House the floor microphones were not turned off but the difficulty arose in part that the television broadcast, the C-SPAN microphones were cut off. Mr. Speaker, the rules of the House clearly stipulate that electronic broadcast of the proceedings of the House shall be a fair and accurate proceedings, recording and rendering of proceedings of the House.

I am wondering if the Speaker would respond as to the appropriateness in this instance when apparently the C-SPAN electronic broadcast of the proceedings of the House were cut off while the House microphones were not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair assure the gentleman that the Chair was directing his remarks to the in-house microphones and certainly not to the coverage of the proceedings of the House by electronic media or the press.

The unfinished business—

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if this Member is able to take a point of personal privilege, that is 1 hour of debate on the House floor at the moment it is granted, if I feel that my honor was impugned when the majority whip, who also spoke way beyond 1 minute, way beyond 60 seconds, if Mr. COELHO tells me that I have sold out the young men and women that I visited with not more than a month ago who are at this moment being strafed and rocketed by Soviet gunships, to tell me to my face—and I am sitting in the front row—that I sold them out impugn my honor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Do I have a right for a point of personal privilege on that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not a remedy that the gentleman has under the circumstances.

Mr. DORNAN of California. May I ask the ruling of the Chair as to why I cannot maintain a point of personal privilege that my honor was impugned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of personal privilege does not derive from words spoken in debate.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Then, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business of the House—

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I take a point of personal privilege that in violation of both House rules and tradition set forth when this House went on television on my birthday, April 3, 1979, that the representation of the—that the representation of the parliamentary procedures in this Chamber would be broadcast identically to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and all U.S. States and territories in between. It is my understanding and my own hearing verifies this that my microphones were not cut off on the House floor, that the microphones were only cut off to my home in Garden Grove where my wife was watching and to all people observing these proceedings through the national technical means of these six cameras on this Chamber.

My point of personal privilege is that I was offended as a Member by having my words cut off going to the outside world through the electronic means that this House voted for—not unanimously—voted for in this Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has already just previously stated that his directions were to the House microphones and not to the electronic microphones.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Wait a minute, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I the Chair will now put the question on each motion—

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On which further proceedings were postponed—

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, the House was not in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the order in which that motion was entertained.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Votes will be taken in the following order—

Mr. DORNAN of California. I asked you courteously—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Senate Joint Resolution 225, the yeas and nays, S. 2151 de novo.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, the House was not in order when you addressed——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic votes after the first such——

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For any electronic votes after the first such vote in this series.

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota——

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, a number of us were waiting to give 1-minute speeches just a little bit ago.

Do I understand now that the Chair has cut off our privilege of having a 1-minute speech today in order to proceed ahead with other business?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At the Chair's discretion, 1-minute speeches may be taken up later in the day. . . .

Mr. WALKER. And those Members of the minority, I think it was only minority members that are left, are going to be shut off from our privilege of having the 1-minute right now, is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No, that is not correct. Any Member who has a 1-minute that they would like to make will be recognized at the end of the day at the discretion of the Chair.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of parliamentary inquiry and to respond. I had been recognized on this issue and I would like to be very clear for the RECORD because of the serious importance of this issue: As I understand the Chair's response we are told that your instructions were in fact to turn off the House floor microphones—whether that is appropriate or not is another question—but that was mistakenly acted upon by the internal broadcast mechanism so in fact the House floor's inadvertently remained on and the electronic microphones for internal broadcast system which the other electronic relays rely on was cut off. Am I correct in that, Mr. Speaker? I want to clarify very clearly that the Chair does not have the power to turn off——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct for coverage of proceedings of the House. It was the intent of the Chair to turn off the House microphones.

Mr. HENRY. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

**§ 3.14 A resolution alleging that termination by the Chair of audio broadcast coverage of House proceedings had been improperly ordered, and directing the Speaker to ensure future compliance with full coverage of House proceedings (by not permitting interruptions of coverage), was held to involve a question of the integrity of House proceedings and to constitute a question of the privileges of the House.**

On March 17, 1988,<sup>(91)</sup> the Majority Leader took the floor to admonish all Members not to proceed out of order after their debate time had expired

91. 134 CONG. REC. 4180–82, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

or without proper recognition. The House then adopted a resolution offered as a question of the privileges of the House directing the Speaker to ensure uninterrupted audio and visual coverage of House proceedings as follows:

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—BROADCAST COVERAGE OF HOUSE  
PROCEEDINGS

Mrs. [Lynn] MARTIN [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House pursuant to rule IX of the rules of the House, and I have a resolution at the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 406

Whereas, the broadcast coverage of House proceedings affects the dignity, decorum and integrity of those proceedings; and

Whereas, House Rule I, clause 9(b) requires the “complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting” of House proceedings; and

Whereas, the Speaker held on April 30, 1985, that H. Res. 150, directing the Speaker to “provide for the audio and visual broadcast coverage of the Chamber while Members are voting,” raised a legitimate question of the privileges of the House (House Rules & Manual, 100th Congress, §662); and

Whereas, on Wednesday, March 16, 1988, the audio broadcast coverage of House proceedings was terminated during a Member’s spoken remarks while the audio system in the Chamber continued to operate; and

Whereas, such termination of audio broadcast coverage violates the provision of clause 9(b)(1) of House Rule I requiring “complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting of House proceedings: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, The Speaker is hereby directed to take such steps as are necessary to ensure future compliance with House Rule I, clause 9(b) that the audio and visual broadcast coverage of House proceedings not be interrupted, including instructions to any Members acting as Speaker pro tempore, and any officers or employees of the House involved with the broadcast system, and the implementation of any necessary safeguards to prevent the termination of such coverage.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(92)</sup> The Chair believes that the resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN] does constitute a question of the privileges of the House under the precedents cited in the preamble of the resolution since it directs compliance with clause 9(a)1 of rule I, which requires complete and unedited broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the House.

Therefore, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN] is recognized for 1 hour. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. [Robert] WALKER [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, not voting 51, as follows:

<sup>92</sup>. James Wright (TX).

## § 4. Galleries

The galleries of the House Chamber allow visitors to view House proceedings, and while protocols for admission to the galleries have varied over time, authority for regulating admission to the galleries has generally rested with the Speaker.<sup>(1)</sup> Clause 6 of rule IV of the standing rules provides that the Speaker shall set aside a portion of the West Gallery for use by the President, members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers, and family members thereof.<sup>(2)</sup> Another portion of the same gallery is set aside for guests of Members.<sup>(3)</sup> The southerly half of the East Gallery is reserved for the use of the families of Members of Congress.<sup>(4)</sup> Pursuant to clause 2 of rule VI, a portion of the gallery over the Speaker's chair is set aside for representatives of the press and news media reporters.<sup>(5)</sup> In 1978, the galleries were renovated to provide improved access for individuals with disabilities.<sup>(6)</sup>

Clause 2 of rule I,<sup>(7)</sup> charges the Speaker with preserving order and decorum in the House galleries, and further authorizes the Speaker to clear the galleries in the case of a disturbance or other disorderly conduct.<sup>(8)</sup> Manifestations of approval or disapproval by occupants of the gallery are not permitted, and the Chair frequently reminds gallery occupants of this policy.<sup>(9)</sup> On occasion, the Speaker has requested that the galleries stand when the oath of office is administered to a new Member.<sup>(10)</sup>

Clause 7 of rule XVII<sup>(11)</sup> prohibits Members of the House from referencing or introducing to the body individuals in the galleries, and the Chair takes the initiative to enforce this prohibition.<sup>(12)</sup>

1. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 5.1, 5.2.
2. *House Rules and Manual* § 682 (2017).
3. *Id.*
4. *Id.*
5. *House Rules and Manual* §§ 693, 694 (2017). For parliamentary inquiries regarding admission to the press gallery, see § 4.10, *infra*.
6. See § 4.8, *infra*.
7. *House Rules and Manual* § 622 (2017).
8. See §§ 4.1, 4.5, and 4.6, *infra*. This authority of the Speaker has been interpreted as part of general parliamentary law, such that it can be exercised prior to the adoption of rules. See § 4.7, *infra*; and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1 § 6.1. See also 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(B).
9. See §§ 4.2, 4.4, *infra*.
10. See § 4.9, *infra*.
11. *House Rules and Manual* § 966 (2017).
12. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 5.3–5.5 and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 29 § 45. See also § 1.18, *supra*.

*Clearing the Galleries***§ 4.1 Instance where the Speaker, having twice admonished spectators in the galleries to refrain from disorderly behavior, ordered all the galleries cleared pursuant to clause 2 of rule I.<sup>(13)</sup>**

On January 18, 1972,<sup>(14)</sup> when all the persons in one gallery stood and displayed signs indicating approval of proceedings on the floor demanding censure of President Richard Nixon, Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma ordered the galleries cleared:

The SPEAKER.<sup>(15)</sup> The Chair reminds our guests in the galleries that the Chair must enforce the rules of the House and that demonstrations from the galleries will not be permitted. . . .

---

 POINT OF ORDER

Mr. [Durward] HALL [of Missouri]. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the gallery be cleared.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not tolerate demonstrations of approval or disapproval in the galleries.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that our guests and those in the galleries are not in order. I request that the gallery be cleared.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's point is well taken. The galleries will be cleared.

*Disruptions***§ 4.2 Occupants of the gallery are not to manifest approval or disapproval of, or otherwise to disrupt, the proceedings on the floor.**

On November 27, 2012,<sup>(16)</sup> the following announcement, frequently made by the Chair, was made:

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(17)</sup> The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings, including applause, is in violation of the rules of the House.

---

13. *House Rules and Manual* § 622 (2017).

14. 118 CONG. REC. 9, 92d Cong. 2d Sess. See also 2 Hinds' Precedents § 1352 (instance in 1836 where the Speaker also ordered the galleries to be cleared).

15. Carl Albert (OK).

16. 158 CONG. REC. 15530, 112th Cong. 2d Sess.

17. Daniel Webster (FL).



**§ 4.3 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair advised that while occupants of the gallery are not to manifest approval or disapproval of proceedings on the floor, Members may do so in non-disruptive fashion.<sup>(18)</sup>**

On November 7, 2009,<sup>(19)</sup> the following occurred:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] SALAZAR [of Colorado]). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings or other audible conversation is in violation of the rules of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Joseph] BARTON [of Texas]. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. We respect the ruling and the admonition about members of the gallery, but is it acceptable under the rules for the Members of Congress to show approval or disapproval of a speech on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is acceptable unless interrupting another in debate.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We approve the Speaker's ruling.

**§ 4.4 Occupants of the gallery are not to manifest approval or disapproval of, or to disrupt through audible conversation or otherwise, the proceedings on the floor, and guests violating these rules may be removed.**

On November 7, 2009,<sup>(20)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(21)</sup> The Chair will remind persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval thereof of proceedings or other audible conversations is in violation of the rules of the House.

Furthermore, occupants of the gallery are guests of the House. Those in violation of these rules of the House may be removed.

***Disturbances***

**§ 4.5 In response to a demonstration in the gallery (as opposed to merely an improper display of approval or disapproval), the Chair**

---

18. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Certain displays, such as hissing and jeering, are improper. *House Rules and Manual* § 622 (2017).

19. 155 CONG. REC. 27448, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

20. 155 CONG. REC. 27456, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

21. John Salazar (CO).

**notes for the *Congressional Record* the disruptive character of the demonstration and enlists the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the offending parties.**

On August 1, 2011,<sup>(22)</sup> the following announcement, frequently made by the Chair in response to disturbances in the gallery, was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(23)</sup> The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery in contravention of the rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms is to remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

The Sergeant at Arms will restore order to the gallery.

The Sergeant at Arms will remove the disturbance from the gallery.

**§ 4.6 Instance where, after repeated disturbances in the gallery, the Chair warned protestors of the possibility of prosecution.<sup>(24)</sup>**

On April 15, 2011,<sup>(25)</sup> eight different sets of protestors rose and shouted at intervals from the gallery, repeatedly interrupting debate. The Chair then gave various warnings to occupants of the gallery as follows:

The Acting CHAIR.<sup>(26)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, it is now in order to consider a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin. . . .

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. [Chris] VAN HOLLEN [of Maryland]. Mr. Chairman, we are turning back the clock. We're turning back the clock on progress and we're turning back the clock—

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

22. 157 CONG. REC. 12695, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

23. Jeff Denham (CA).

24. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The Speaker has the authority under clause 2 of rule I to clear the galleries. See *House Rules and Manual* § 622 (2017). Although this authority was not exercised here, it was last exercised on January 18, 1972. See § 4.1, *supra*.

25. 157 CONG. REC. 6296–97, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

26. Charles Bass (NH).

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, what the Republican budget does is turn back the clock on a fair deal for the American people.

Every person in this body today loves this great Nation of ours and believes it's a special place. We have to maintain the dynamism and exceptionalism of this country. We see different paths and make different choices to accomplish that goal.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. [Jesse] JACKSON of Illinois. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois will state his point of order.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, my question is about the clarification of the rules. The rules also, for our visiting guests, allow the Sergeant at Arms to clear the Chamber, if necessary. Is that correct, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. It is within the authority of the Chair to clear the gallery.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. I thank the Chairman.

I would just encourage those to continue the civil conversation that we are having about a very difficult conversation in our country.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, if I—

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order, and would affirm to all Members that the Chair has the authority to clear the gallery.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time remains.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, we all agree we have to act now to put in place a plan to reduce our deficit.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to begin my remarks from the beginning and reset the clock.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? There was no objection.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleagues.

As I said, nobody doubts that every person in this Chamber loves this country and wants to do the right thing.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery, which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm tempted to reserve my time and yield it back to the other—

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery which is in contravention of the laws and rules of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

The Chair makes this announcement for purposes of possible prosecution.

The gentleman from Maryland may proceed.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As I said, I was tempted to reserve my time and allow my colleague to proceed. But as I understand the Chamber is now quiet, let me begin where I left off and say that all of us agree, everybody in this Chamber agrees, we need to put in place a plan to reduce our deficit in a predictable, steady manner. . . .

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery in contravention of the law and rules of the House. The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

The gentleman may proceed.

**§ 4.7 The Speaker has authority to quell demonstrations of approval or disapproval by visitors in the gallery even prior to the adoption of the standing rules of the House.**

On January 4, 1995,<sup>(27)</sup> after the election of the Speaker, but before adoption of the standing rules, the following occurred:

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(28)</sup> There are to be no demonstrations in the gallery. Those in the gallery are here as guests of the House.

Mr. [David] BONIOR [of Michigan]. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON].

***Miscellaneous Gallery Issues***

**§ 4.8 The Majority Leader announced the installation of facilities for individuals with disabilities in the House galleries.**

27. 141 CONG. REC. 454, 104th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1 § 6.6.

28. Newt Gingrich (GA).

On January 19, 1978,<sup>(29)</sup> the Majority Leader made the following announcement:

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED IN HOUSE GALLERY

(By unanimous consent Mr. WRIGHT was allowed to speak out of order.)

Mr. [James] WRIGHT [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, during the recent adjournment, in continuation of our ongoing program for removing architectural barriers to the physically handicapped, we have installed an area in the visitors' gallery where access is available at the corridor level for the use of those in wheelchairs or to any individuals for whom stairs provide an obstacle; so with no more assistance than the individuals may desire, access to this chamber is now available to all citizens.

**§ 4.9 On occasion, the Speaker has requested that guests in the gallery rise with the Members while the oath of office was administered to a Member-elect.**

On November 12, 1991,<sup>(30)</sup> the following occurred:

SWEARING IN OF HON. GEORGE F. ALLEN, OF VIRGINIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. [Robert] MICHEL [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, be permitted to take the oath of office today. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(31)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] and the Member-Elect, Mr. GEORGE ALLEN of the Seventh Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Virginia, come forward, escorted by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] and the Members of the Virginia delegation. Will the Members and the guests in the gallery please rise.

Mr. [George] ALLEN [of Virginia] appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

**§ 4.10 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair advised that properly accredited press had access to the House gallery.**

29. 124 CONG. REC. 112, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.

30. 137 CONG. REC. 31254-55, 102d Cong. 1st Sess.

31. Thomas Foley (WA).

On May 19, 2004,<sup>(32)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Victor] SNYDER [of Arkansas]. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Johnny] ISAKSON [of Georgia]). The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I believe under the rules, procedures and etiquette of the House, that the press is to have access to the gallery here in the House. I am concerned that the doors may be locked. I see only one person in the press gallery today.

I think people all over the country have a right to know that the press has access to the Chamber to cover the travesty of democracy and the arrogance of power that is going on here today.

I would ask the Parliamentarian and the Sergeant at Arms to be sure that the press gallery doors are unlocked so that the press might have access to these terrible proceedings wrought on the House floor by the majority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry. Accessibility to the House is being observed.

Mr. SNYDER. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Do the rules of the House provide for the press to have access to the gallery of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House is in open session. Anybody has access that meets the standards of security.

Mr. SNYDER. Thank you. And that was a correct parliamentary inquiry.

## § 5. Admission to the House Floor

Clause 2(a) of rule IV<sup>(1)</sup> provides that only certain persons are entitled to admission to the Hall of the House (and rooms leading thereto)<sup>(2)</sup> and further specifies the full list of persons who may exercise such floor privileges.<sup>(3)</sup> Unlike most rules of the House, this rule may not be waived by

32. 150 CONG. REC. 10115, 108th Cong. 2d Sess.

1. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

2. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.1

3. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Individuals entitled to floor privileges are as follows: (1) Members of Congress, Members-elect, and contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases on the floor; (2) the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner; (3) the President and Vice President of the United States and their private secretaries; (4) justices of the Supreme Court; (5) elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House; (6) the Parliamentarian; (7) staff of committees when business from their committee is under consideration, and staff of the respective party leaderships when so assigned with the approval of the Speaker; (8) not more than one person from the staff of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner when that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has an amendment under consideration;

unanimous consent or a motion to suspend the rules.<sup>(4)</sup> However, a simple resolution may authorize persons without floor privileges to be admitted to the floor of the House.<sup>(5)</sup> Each Congress, the Speaker typically inserts a policy statement to the *Congressional Record* announcing that the rule on floor privileges will be strictly enforced, and reiterating prior policies in this area.<sup>(6)</sup>

Members of Congress (including Members-elect and contestants in election cases),<sup>(7)</sup> Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner have floor privileges, as well as Senators.<sup>(8)</sup> Elected officers of the House and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House are also entitled to admission to the floor.<sup>(9)</sup> Former Members, former elected officers (including former Parliamentarians), and former minority employees nominated as elected officers are accorded floor privileges as well, but are subject to certain restrictions in clause 4(a) of rule IV.<sup>(10)</sup>

Committee staff, Members' personal staff, and party leadership staff may exercise floor privileges, subject to certain restrictions. Committee staff are permitted on the floor only when business from the committee is under consideration.<sup>(11)</sup> This rule has been interpreted by the Speaker to permit up to four professional staff members and one clerk from the committee on the floor at any given time.<sup>(12)</sup> The Speaker has enforced this rule through a

---

(9) the Architect of the Capitol; (10) the Librarian of Congress and the assistant in charge of the Law Library; (11) the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; (12) heads of departments; (13) Foreign ministers; (14) Governors of states; (15) former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House; (16) one attorney to accompany a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is the respondent in an investigation undertaken by the Committee on Ethics when a recommendation of that committee is under consideration in the House; and (17) such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress. For an earlier precedent regarding the definition of those who have "received the thanks of Congress," see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.6.

4. Rule IV, clause 2(b), *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017). See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.2.
5. See § 5.3, *infra*.
6. See §§ 5.1, *infra* and § 1.17, *supra*. See also 163 CONG. REC. H34 [Daily Ed.], 115th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 3, 2017).
7. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.5.
8. See §§ 5.15, 5.16, *infra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.8.
9. See Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6.
10. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017). For more on floor privileges for former Members, see § 6, *infra*.
11. Rule IV, clause 2(a)(7), *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).
12. See 118 CONG. REC. 20318, 92d Cong. 2d Sess. (June 8, 1972) and § 5.5, *infra*. For further announcements regarding limits on committee staff on the floor, see §§ 5.4, 5.6, *infra*.

variety of methods, including sign-in sheets, identification cards, and committee staff badges.<sup>(13)</sup> When committee staff exercise floor privileges, they must not intrude upon House proceedings by attempting to influence legislation<sup>(14)</sup> or manifesting approval or disapproval of House business.<sup>(15)</sup> The Speaker has permitted the staff of multiple committees to exercise floor privileges during consideration of an omnibus budget reconciliation measure that was the product of such committees.<sup>(16)</sup>

Staff of the respective party leaderships are entitled to floor access when so assigned with the approval of the Speaker.<sup>(17)</sup> Clause 2(a)(8) of rule IV limits the number of persons from a Member's personal staff to not more than one, and only when the Member has an amendment under consideration.<sup>(18)</sup>

When the House meets for ceremonial occasions, such as a joint meeting to hear an address from a foreign dignitary or a joint session to hear an address from the President, the Speaker typically announces to the House who will be entitled to exercise floor privileges during such occasions.<sup>(19)</sup> In recent years, the Speaker has instructed Members not to attempt to reserve seats in the House for such ceremonies by leaving placards or other items in the Chamber.<sup>(20)</sup>

### ***Granting or Restricting Floor Access by Resolution***

#### **§ 5.1 The House adopted a resolution authorizing the Speaker to admit individuals to the Hall of the House to obtain film footage of the House in session for inclusion in a film to be shown in the Capitol Visitor Center.**

On October 7, 2005,<sup>(21)</sup> the following occurred;

PERMITTING INDIVIDUALS TO BE ADMITTED TO HALL OF HOUSE TO OBTAIN  
FOOTAGE OF HOUSE IN SESSION

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time to consider in the House the resolution, H. Res. 480;

13. See § 5.8, *infra*.

14. See § 5.9, *infra*.

15. See § 5.10, *infra*.

16. See § 5.7, *infra*.

17. Rule IV, clause 2(a)(7) of rule IV, *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

18. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017). See also 128 CONG. REC. 21934, 97th Cong. 2d Sess. (Aug. 18, 1982).

19. See §§ 5.2, 5.11, and 5.12, *infra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 4.3, 4.4.

20. See § 1.19, *supra*; and 155 CONG. REC. 6364, 111th Cong. 1st Sess. (Mar. 4, 2009).

21. 151 CONG. REC. 22648, 109th Cong. 1st Sess. For more on still photography in the Chamber, see § 3, *supra*.



the resolution shall be considered as read; the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution to its adoption without intervening motion except 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(22)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 480) permitting individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House in order to obtain footage of the House in session for inclusion in the orientation film to be shown to visitors at the Capitol Visitor Center, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 480

*Resolved*, That the Speaker, in consultation with the minority leader, may designate individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House and the rooms leading thereto in order to obtain film footage of the House in session for inclusion in the orientation film to be shown to visitors at the Capitol Visitor Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple resolution which allows the Speaker, in consultation with the minority leader, to allow individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House in order to film the House in session for inclusion in an orientation film to be shown to visitors at the Capitol Visitor Center. This resolution is necessary because clause 2(b) of rule IV of the rules of the House provides that the Speaker may not entertain a unanimous-consent request or a motion to suspend clause 2 of rule IV, which restricts access to the floor of the House while the House is in session.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all Members to support this resolution which will provide edification for millions of visitors to our Nation's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. [Louise] SLAUGHTER [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the resolution is considered read and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On April 25, 2006,<sup>(23)</sup> the Chair announced that individuals might be present in the rooms adjoining the Chamber to obtain film footage of the House in session, pursuant to the earlier order of the House:

22. Michael Simpson (ID).

23. 152 CONG. REC. 5944, 109th Cong. 2d Sess. See also § 1.7, *supra*.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Tom] PRICE [of Georgia]). Members are advised that persons may be present in the rooms adjoining the Chamber during this next vote under the authority of House Resolution 480 (relating to the Capitol Visitor Center film).

**§ 5.2 The House adopted a special order of business resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing, *inter alia*, that during an upcoming joint meeting of the House, only specified persons would be permitted on the floor of the House.<sup>(24)</sup>**

On July 28, 2015,<sup>(25)</sup> the following resolution was adopted in preparation of the joint meeting to receive Pope Francis:

H. RES. 380

*Resolved,*

SEC. 8. For purposes of the joint meeting to receive Pope Francis on September 24, 2015, only the following persons shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto:

- (a) Members of Congress and Members-elect.
- (b) The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.
- (c) The President and Vice President of the United States.
- (d) Justices of the Supreme Court.
- (e) Elected officers of the House.
- (f) The Parliamentarian.
- (g) The Architect of the Capitol.
- (h) The Librarian of Congress.
- (i) The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
- (j) Heads of departments.
- (k) Other persons as designated by the Speaker.

***Committee and Members' Staff***

**§ 5.3 Pursuant to rule XXXII (now clause 2(b) of rule IV),<sup>(26)</sup> the Speaker is prohibited from entertaining a unanimous-consent request that additional committee staff be permitted on the floor.**

On May 23, 1973,<sup>(27)</sup> the following occurred:

Mr. [Olin] TEAGUE [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, the rules provide a limited number of staff members on the floor when a bill is being considered. I ask unanimous consent that each subcommittee chairman be permitted to have a staff member with him on the floor during consideration of the bill.

24. *Parliamentarian's Note*: This resolution was in response to capacity concerns with the Chamber given the demand to attend and restricted those who would otherwise have access to the floor under rule IV. See *House Rules and Manual* §§ 677–681 (2017).

25. 161 CONG. REC. H5539 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess.

26. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017). Clause 2(b) of rule IV prohibits the Speaker from entertaining any unanimous-consent request or motion to suspend the provisions of clauses 1, 2(a), 3, 4, or 5 of rule IV. However, a resolution offered by the direction of the Committee on Rules may provide such a waiver. See §§ 1.7, 5.1, *supra*.

27. 119 CONG. REC. 16774, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(28)</sup> The Chair has no authority to recognize the gentleman's request, under the rules.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that request.

**§ 5.4 The Speaker announced his intention to strictly enforce the provision in rule XXXII (now rule IV),<sup>(29)</sup> interpreted to restrict to five the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures from their committees.<sup>(30)</sup>**

On August 22, 1974,<sup>(31)</sup> the following occurred:

STAFF FLOOR PRIVILEGES

(Mr. [Leslie] ARENDS [of Illinois] asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives relates to persons and officials to be admitted to the Hall of the House during our sessions, and it is a rule with which all Members should be familiar. The reason we have such a rule should be obvious to everyone.

During this session, however, I have noticed—as have a number of our colleagues—the presence of an increasing number of staff personnel who presumably were not intended under the aforementioned rule, or committee clerks who are on the floor when there is no business from their committees under consideration. Some of these individuals roam the floor at will, occupying space inside the rail, and adding to the congestion. In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, this practice should not be permitted.

Likewise, Mr. Speaker, it is my observation that we are granting far too many staff people floor privileges. No one objects to essential aides coming to the floor and remaining there only as long as their official duties require. But there appears to be a growing tendency for staff aides to linger on the floor merely to observe the proceedings, or for other purposes. This is clearly not the intent of rule XXXII and should be discontinued.

We recognize, of course, that committee clerks are entitled to be on the floor in an advisory capacity to assist chairmen and ranking minority members during consideration of bills from their respective committees. Under past practice the majority has usually had two or three staff members on the floor at one time, and the minority two. We should continue to observe this practice. On recent occasions, however, I have counted as many as five staff members on each side of the aisle.

Let me assure you that my remarks are in no way meant to reflect unfavorably on the caliber of the staff people in the House or on our committees. As a group they are extremely competent and diligent, and we are fortunate to have so many dedicated people working with us in the Congress.

28. Carl Albert (OK).

29. *House Rules and Manual* § 677 (2017).

30. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, on June 8, 1972, interpreted the rule to permit only five committee clerks on the floor at one time. See 118 CONG. REC. 20318, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.

31. 120 CONG. REC. 30027, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 677 (2017).

Perhaps a timely reminder to all concerned is all that is necessary. In any event, appropriate action should be taken. I am sure many feel as I do that the House floor should not become a meeting place for those who are not elected to office.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(32)</sup> In connection with what the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ARENDS) has just stated, the Chair wishes to make a statement.

The Chair is aware of and has noticed the excessive number of staff members on the floor during consideration of legislation. The Chair, therefore, requests when the chairman of a committee brings a matter to the floor of the House, that he limit the number of staff present on the floor in accordance with the guidelines heretofore established by the Chair.

**§ 5.5 The Speaker inserted in the *Congressional Record* regulations, promulgated pursuant to authority under rule XXXII (now rule IV),<sup>(33)</sup> as amended in the 95th Congress, to govern admission and conduct on the floor of committee staff, staff of the Legislative Counsel, and personal staff of a Member with an amendment under consideration.<sup>(34)</sup>**

On January 26, 1977,<sup>(35)</sup> the following occurred:

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(36)</sup> Pursuant to rule XXXII, the Chair will insert at this point in the RECORD regulations on admittance of staff to the House floor. I wish to stress that we would certainly appreciate it if the Members who will be coming on the floor with staff members will read this rule XXXII concerning members of staff coming to the floor which the House is inserting in the RECORD at this particular time.

The regulations are as follows:

A. *Committee Staff*: While a proposition is pending on the floor of the House, four professional staff members and one clerical staff member from the committee which has reported the measure (or from the committee with subject-matter jurisdiction, as determined by the Speaker, in the case of a measure which has not been reported from committee) may be present on the floor—including aisle space behind the railings. In the case of a measure reported by more than one committee, or in the case of a measure made in order by a special rule which allocates general debate to another committee (or which entitles another committee to offer amendments) each such committee is entitled to the full complement of staff. As required by clause 4 of rule XXXII, no such staff persons shall engage in efforts on the floor or in rooms leading thereto to influence Members with

32. Carl Albert (OK).

33. *House Rules and Manual* § 677 (2017).

34. For an announcement by the Speaker regarding Members' personal staff on the floor, see 128 CONG. REC. 21934, 97th Cong. 2d Sess. (Aug. 18, 1982).

35. 123 CONG. REC. 2333, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* §§ 678, 681 (2017).

36. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

regard to the legislation under consideration. Such committee staff shall remain in the proximity of the committee tables to advise committees responsible for their admission and other Members seeking their advice.

B. *Legislative Counsel*: As permitted by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, while a proposition is pending on the floor of the House, two members of the staff of the legislative counsel may be present on the floor to assist all Members.

C. *Members' Personal Staff*: While a Member, delegate, or resident commissioner has an amendment pending on the floor of the House, he may have one member of his personal staff (clerk-hire staff) with him on the floor in the proximity of the committee table solely to advise that Member on the amendment. For the purposes of clause 4, rule XXXII, a Member must personally obtain a floor pass for his or her staff assistant on the day that the amendment will be offered. These passes will be available at the Speaker's desk while the House is in session, and must be signed by the Member and filled out to indicate the staff assistant's name, the date(s) the amendment will be under consideration and the bill to which it will be offered. The Member may then give this pass to the designated staff assistant, and the pass will also serve as a gallery pass to gallery 1 and must be presented to the doorman at the east door of the Speaker's lobby when the amendment is actually under consideration to permit that staff assistant to be admitted to the floor. For the purposes of the rule, a Member has an amendment under consideration after he has been recognized to offer it and until (1) the Chair announces the vote thereon, or (2) the Chair rules that the amendment is not in order.

**§ 5.6 The Speaker announced that he had instructed the Doorkeeper<sup>(37)</sup> and Sergeant-at-Arms to strictly enforce the provisions of rule XXXII (now rule IV)<sup>(38)</sup> which specify those persons having the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House.**

On January 19, 1981,<sup>(39)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(40)</sup> The Chair wishes to make the following announcement concerning privileges of the floor for House staff during the 97th Congress.

Rule XXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 22, 1974, by Speaker Albert under the principle stated in "Deschler's Procedure," chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. To this end, the Chair requests Members and committee staff to cooperate to assure that not more than the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the actual consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair would extend this admonition to all properly admitted majority and minority staff by suggesting that their presence on the floor, including the areas behind the rail, be restricted to those periods during which their supervisors have properly requested their presence. The Chair has consulted with and has the concurrence of the minority leader with respect to this policy and has requested the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of the rule.

37. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The position of Doorkeeper was eliminated in the 104th Congress. For more on this former officer of the House, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 § 20 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6.

38. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

39. 127 CONG. REC. 402, 97th Cong. 1st Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

40. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

**§ 5.7 While rule XXXII (now clause 2(a) of rule IV)<sup>(41)</sup> has been interpreted<sup>(42)</sup> to allow up to five committee staff persons to exercise floor privileges floor during consideration of business from that committee, the Chair further restricted floor access during the pendency of an omnibus reconciliation measure to only staff of committees which had recommended legislative provisions pertaining to a pending amendment.**

On June 26, 1981,<sup>(43)</sup> during consideration of an omnibus reconciliation measure (the product of multiple committees), the Chair announced that staff of committees that were directly affected by a pending amendment would be permitted to exercise floor privileges, but that staff of unaffected committees would be temporarily denied access:

Mr. [Daniel] GLICKMAN [of Kansas]. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore.<sup>(44)</sup> The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the rules of the House say, but there are an extraordinary number of staff on the floor that I think are contributing to the noise level in this House. I just would point that out to the Chair to perhaps encourage those who are not supposed to be here to leave.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair is going to insist, considering the unique nature of the pending bill and amendment, that only the staff of committees which are directly affected by the pending amendment should be on the floor. In addition to the Budget Committee staff, and then only those limited number of staff persons requested to remain by the chairmen and ranking minority members of those committees.

The Chair would appreciate the cooperation of the chairmen and ranking minority members of the committees to see if we can keep this noise level down and proceed in an orderly fashion with the consideration of the legislation.

**§ 5.8 The Speaker announced, pursuant to rule XXXII (now clause 2(a) of rule IV),<sup>(45)</sup> a revised policy regarding committee staff floor privileges, which required the display of staff badges on the floor in order to ensure that only the proper number of committee staff be permitted on the floor and only during consideration of measures from their committees.**

On January 21, 1986,<sup>(46)</sup> the following announcement was made:

---

41. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

42. 118 CONG. REC. 20318, 98th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 25, 1983).

43. 127 CONG. REC. 14574, 97th Cong. 1st Sess. For a reiteration by the Speaker of this policy announcement, see 129 CONG. REC. 224, 98th Cong. 1st Sess. (Jan. 25, 1983).

44. Abraham Kazen (TX).

45. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

46. 132 CONG. REC. 5, 99th Cong. 2d Sess.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(47)</sup> The Chair desires to make the following announcement concerning privileges of the floor for House staff during the 2d session of the 99th Congress.

Rule XXXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 25, 1983, and January 3, 1985, and as stated in chapter 4, section 3.4 of Procedure in the House of Representatives, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the 5-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures reported from their committees.

The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of concerns expressed by many Members about the number of committee staff on the floor during the last weeks of the first session.

The Chair will institute the following procedure for the remainder of the 99th Congress. The Chair requests each chairman, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Doorkeeper a list of staff who are to be allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the minority leader and will continue to consult with him. The Chair has furthermore directed the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of rule XXXII.

**§ 5.9 Staff members admitted to the floor are prohibited by clause 4 of rule XXXII (now clause 5 of rule IV)<sup>(48)</sup> from engaging in efforts in the House Chamber to influence Members, including passing out leaflets to Members entering the Chamber during a vote.**

On August 1, 1990,<sup>(49)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Ronald] MARLENEE [of Montana]. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN.<sup>(50)</sup> The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Chairman, it is into the conduct of the staff on both sides of the aisle that I particularly noted that staff was involved in passing out literature, in passing out and handing out leaflets. I would like to know what the proper conduct of the staff is.

47. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

48. *House Rules and Manual* § 681 (2017).

49. 136 CONG. REC. 21519, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

50. David Bonior (MI).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman raises a good point. The Chair will pull from clause 4, rule XXXII on the conduct of staff:

No such person or clerk of a committee so admitted under clause 1 shall engage in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended.

The Chair would ask Members and staff to adhere to this.

**§ 5.10 Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXXII (now clause 5 of rule IV)<sup>(51)</sup> proscribing staff efforts to influence legislation on the floor, staff permitted on the floor are to desist from audible conversations and are not to indicate any approval or disapproval of the proceedings.**

On June 14, 1995,<sup>(52)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN.<sup>(53)</sup> The Chair takes this opportunity to remind all staff who now enjoy the privilege of the floor that they are to desist from audible conversations and are not to manifest any approval or disapproval of proceedings.

***Joint Sessions and Joint Meetings***

**§ 5.11 The Speaker announced that during the joint meeting for the swearing in of Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan as Vice President on the following day, only certain doors would be open and only persons with floor privileges would be permitted in the Chamber.**

On December 5, 1973,<sup>(54)</sup> the following announcement was made:

The SPEAKER.<sup>(55)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that on tomorrow, December 6, during the joint meeting to be held in connection with the swearing in of the Vice President, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House except those persons having the privilege of the floor of the House.

**§ 5.12 The Speaker admonished Members to refrain from occupying seats in the Chamber reserved for the Senate during a joint session to receive a message from the President, and announced that**

51. *House Rules and Manual* § 681 (2017).

52. 141 CONG. REC. 15896–97, 104th Cong. 1st Sess.

53. Norvell Emerson (MO).

54. 119 CONG. REC. 39677, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.

55. Carl Albert (OK).



**no personal guests would be allowed in the Chamber during the joint session.**

On April 20, 1977,<sup>(56)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(57)</sup> The Chair would like to announce at this time that this evening there will be a joint session. A certain number of seats will be set aside for the Senate. The leadership of the House would appreciate it if we would respect those seats because it has been embarrassing in the past when Senators have arrived that seats have not been available for them.

The Chair would also like to note the fact that there will be no guests on the floor of the House Chamber this evening. The seats will be reserved for Members of the House, for the Members of the Senate, for the diplomatic corps, and for the members of the Cabinet.

**§ 5.13 The Speaker has specifically announced that children of Members<sup>(58)</sup> may not attend the joint session to receive a message from the President on the state of the Union.**

On January 23, 1996,<sup>(59)</sup> the following occurred:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(60)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

**§ 5.14 In preparation for a joint session to receive a message from the President, the Chair announced that the practice of reserving**

56. 123 CONG. REC. 11450, 11480, 11483, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.

57. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

58. *Parliamentarian's Note*: This was the first instance where the Speaker specifically noted that children of Members would not be permitted to attend the joint session. This prohibition has been reiterated in subsequent announcements regarding attendance at joint sessions to receive presidential messages. See, e.g., 163 CONG. REC. H1386 [Daily Ed.], 115th Cong. 1st Sess. (Feb. 28, 2017).

59. 142 CONG. REC. 1173 104th Cong. 2d Sess. This announcement has now become standard for joint meetings.

60. Richard White (WA).

**seats by placard for the joint session would not be allowed and that Members could reserve seats only by physical presence following a security sweep of the Chamber.**

On February 12, 2013,<sup>(61)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(62)</sup> After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of purporting to reserve seats prior to the joint session by placement of placards or personal items will not be allowed. Chamber Security may remove these items from the seats. Members may reserve their seats only by physical presence following the security sweep of the Chamber.

Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

## ***Senators***

### **§ 5.15 Instance where the Speaker acknowledged the presence on the floor of a Senator from the state of a Member-elect being administered the oath of office.**

On July 9, 1981,<sup>(63)</sup> the following occurred:

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE WAYNE DOWDY OF MISSISSIPPI AS A  
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER.<sup>(64)</sup> Will the Member-elect kindly present himself in the well of the House and take the oath of office? The Member-elect will be escorted by the dean of the Mississippi delegation and of the House, the Members from the State of Mississippi, and our honored guest, the Senator from the State of Mississippi, Senator STENNIS.

Mr. [Charles] DOWDY [of Mississippi] appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

61. 159 CONG. REC. H443–H444 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess. See also § 1.19, *supra*, and 155 CONG. REC. 6364, 111th Cong. 1st Sess. (Mar. 4, 2009).

62. Randy Hultgren (IL).

63. 127 CONG. REC. 15215, 97th Cong. 1st Sess.

64. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

**§ 5.16 Instance where the Chair noted the presence of two Senators from Mississippi in the House Chamber on the occasion of Rep. Jamie Whitten's 50th anniversary in Congress, and advised that they would not have the privilege of speaking.**

On November 5, 1991,<sup>(65)</sup> the following occurred:

TODAY JAMIE WHITTEN MARKS HIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE IN  
THIS CHAMBER

(Mr. [Sonny] MONTGOMERY [of Mississippi] asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the dean of the House of Representatives and the dean of the Mississippi delegation. Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN today, November 5, 1991, marks his 50th anniversary of service in this Chamber. Congratulations, Mr. WHITTEN, for what you have done. . . .

---

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Sonny] MONTGOMERY [of Mississippi]). Before recognizing the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR], the Chair would like to thank the other Members on both sides of the aisle for letting the Chair recognize Members from Mississippi, and after the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] has made his remarks, the Chair will then be going from one side of the aisle to the other side of the aisle.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR]. . . .

---

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Before recognizing the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], the Chair would like to say that there are two Members from the other body. They will not have the privilege of speaking, but they are certainly welcome here, and they are from Mississippi.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

## **§ 6. Former Members' Floor Privileges**

Since the early 19th century, former Members of the House have been granted the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House.<sup>(1)</sup> The 1867

---

**65.** 137 CONG. REC. 30010–11, 102d Cong. 1st Sess.

**1.** *Parliamentarian's Note*: Former Members were first given floor privileges in the second session of the Tenth Congress. 19 ANNALS OF CONG. 1432 (Feb. 11, 1809). Such privileges were revoked in 1857, but reinstated in 1867. See 5 Hinds' Precedents § 7284.

form of the rule specified that such former Members (then termed “ex-Members”) should not be “interested in any claim pending before Congress”<sup>(2)</sup>—indicating a concern that former Members would lobby their erstwhile colleagues on the floor regarding legislation in which they had a personal or pecuniary interest. In 1945, the Chair held that former Members do not have the privilege of the floor when they are either personally interested in pending legislation or are in the employ of an organization with such an interest.<sup>(3)</sup>

In the 1970s, the rule regarding former Members’ access to the floor was expanded to specify the conditions by which former Members may be admitted to the Hall of the House. In 1976, language was included to formally exclude from the floor former Members who were in the employ of (or were representing) parties or organizations with an interest in legislation before the House.<sup>(4)</sup> Additional language clarified that such legislation may be pending on the floor, reported by committee, or under consideration by any committee or subcommittee. The rule authorized the Speaker to promulgate regulations to enforce the prohibitions contained therein, and the Speaker has made announcements as to how the rule was to be enforced.<sup>(5)</sup>

In 2006, the modern form of the rule was adopted.<sup>(6)</sup> Clause 4 of rule IV<sup>(7)</sup> was amended to bar from the floor former Members who: (1) are registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal; (2) have a personal or pecuniary interest in legislation pending before the House or reported by a committee; or (3) are employed by or are representing any party or organization “for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.”<sup>(8)</sup> The Speaker was also authorized, by clause 4(b), to exempt ceremonial or educational functions from the restrictions of the rule.<sup>(9)</sup>

---

For the ceremonial event of Former Members’ Day (typically conducted in the House Chamber), see Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36 § 17.

2. 38 CONG. GLOBE 119, 40th Cong. 1st Sess. (Mar. 15, 1867).
3. 91 CONG. REC. 9251, 79th Cong. 1st Sess. (Oct. 2, 1945). See also Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 4 § 4.7.
4. See § 6.1, *infra*.
5. See §§ 6.2–6.4, *infra*. For similar reiterations of this policy, see 141 CONG. REC. 14300, 104th Cong. 1st Sess. (May 24, 1995) and 142 CONG. REC. 21031, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. (Aug. 1, 1996).
6. See § 6.7, *infra*.
7. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).
8. *Parliamentarian’s Note*: These prohibitions apply not only to former Members, but also former Parliamentarians of the House, former elected officers, and former minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).
9. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017). For an example of a special order of business resolution excluding former Members from a joint meeting for the address of Pope Francis, see § 5.2, *supra*.

The Chair has responded to parliamentary inquiries regarding the content of rule IV as it applies to former Members.<sup>(10)</sup> A resolution proposing to bar a former Member from exercising floor privileges has been raised as a question of the privileges of the House.<sup>(11)</sup> Members have been reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to former Members who may be on the floor exercising floor privileges.<sup>(12)</sup>

**§ 6.1 The House adopted a privileged resolution reported from Committee on Rules amending the standing rules of the House to permit former Members, officers and certain former employees access to the floor of the House during its sessions (under regulations promulgated by the Speaker) only if: (1) they do not have a direct personal or pecuniary interest in a measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; and (2) they are not lobbying for or against any measure pending before the House, reported from committee, or under consideration in any committee or subcommittee.**<sup>(13)</sup>

On October 1, 1976,<sup>(14)</sup> the following occurred:

AMENDING RULE XXXII OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SPECIFY CONDITIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF EX-MEMBERS AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE AND ROOMS LEADING THERETO

Mr. [Richard] BOLLING [of Missouri]. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1435 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1435

*Resolved*, That rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended in the following way:

Rule XXXII, clause 1, is amended by striking the work “ex-Members” as it first appears, through the word “consideration”, and substituting in lieu thereof the following “the Parliamentarian, elected officers, and elected minority employees of the House (other than Members), clerks of committees when business from their committee is under consideration: and ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected minority employees of the House, subject to the provisions of clause 3 of this rule”

“3. Ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and former elected minority employees of the House, shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading

10. See § 6.8, *infra*.

11. See § 6.6, *infra*. For more on questions of privilege generally, see Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 11 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 11.

12. See § 6.9, *infra*.

13. For the modern form of the rule, see rule IV, clause 4, *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

14. 122 CONG. REC. 35175–80, 94th Cong. 2d Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* §§ 678, 680 (2017).

thereto on making declaration, on honor, in a register to be kept for that purpose, that they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure coming up for consideration in the House, or that they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat or amendment of any legislative measure before the House or any of its committees. The Doorkeeper shall be held responsible to the House for the execution of this rule.”.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the “Resolved” clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That Rule XXXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended in the following way:

Rule XXXII, clause 1, is amended by striking the work “ex-Members” as it first appears, through the word “consideration”, and substituting in lieu thereof the following “the Parliamentarian, elected officers and elected minority employees of the House (other than Members), clerks of committees when business from their committee is under consideration; and ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and form elected minority employees of the House, subject to the provisions of clause 3 of this rule”.

Rule XXXII is further amended by adding the following new clause:

“3. Ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and former elected minority employees of the House, shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees. The Speaker shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this rule and to ensure its enforcement.”

The SPEAKER.<sup>(15)</sup> The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) is recognized for 1 hour. . . .

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 6.2 The Speaker announced the promulgation of regulations pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXXII (now clause 4 of rule IV),<sup>(16)</sup> governing floor privileges of former Members and former officers of the House.**

On January 6, 1977,<sup>(17)</sup> the following occurred:

**FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER.<sup>(18)</sup> The Chair will insert at this point in the Record a statement covering the floor privileges of former Members and officers of the House of Representatives,

15. Carl Albert (OK).

16. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

17. 123 CONG. REC. 321, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.

18. Thomas O'Neill (MA).

in order that former Members and officers of the House of Representatives will be aware of the floor privileges accorded to them:

FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

1. Former Members and Officers of the House shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the floor of the House only if they do not have a direct personal or pecuniary interest, as determined by the Speaker, in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, as determined by the Speaker, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees.

2. Former Members and Officers of the House shall enter the Chamber through the Lobby Doors and shall furnish adequate identification to the doormen. Each former Member and Officer shall be furnished with a copy of these regulations, and with a copy of the proposed House schedule for that day. It is the responsibility of the former Member or Officer to personally ascertain that there is no measure pending in a committee or subcommittee that would prevent his access to the floor under this rule.

3. For the purposes of clause 3 of rule XXXII, legislative measures under consideration in committees and subcommittees shall be those bills and resolutions which either (1) have been called up for consideration in a proper meeting of the full committee or of a subcommittee thereof, or (2) have been the subject of a proper hearing of the full committee or of a subcommittee thereof, whichever first occurs. A measure shall not be deemed under consideration if the committee or subcommittee has finally disposed of the bill or resolution adversely.

4. The provisions of (a) above shall not apply to former Members who are entitled to the privilege of the floor in another capacity under Rule XXXII.

**§ 6.3 A former Member is not entitled to the privilege of the floor under rule XXXII (now clause 4 of rule IV),<sup>(19)</sup> if such former Member: (1) has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in legislation under consideration in the House or reported by any committee; or (2) represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing the disposition of legislation pending before the House, reported by any committee, or under consideration in any committee or subcommittee.<sup>(20)</sup>**

On June 7, 1978,<sup>(21)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Robert] BAUMAN [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

<sup>19</sup> *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

<sup>20</sup> *Parliamentarian's Note*: The 2006 revision to the rule (now clause 4 of rule IV), does not include the language “under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees” as it was stated in this 1978 reading of the rule by the Chair. See § 6.7, *infra*.

<sup>21</sup> 124 CONG. REC. 16624–25, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.; *House Rules and Manual* § 681 (2017).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] BRADEMAs [of Indiana]). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, do not the rules of the House require that any former Members with a direct interest in the legislation pending before the House or any committees or subcommittees thereof absent themselves completely from the floor of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will read the rule from the House Rules and Manual, at page 658. Clause 3, rule XXXII reads as follows:

Ex—Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and former elected minority employees of the House, shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if they don't have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees.

The Chair therefore responds to the gentleman's inquiry in the affirmative.

Mr. BAUMAN. I thank the Speaker, and I assume that the Chair will enforce the rule.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, would it be the opinion of the Chair that that restriction would apply only to the time that the legislation that the former Member might be interested in was before the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The rule reads, "or reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees."

Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas. I thank the Chair.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. [Norman] DICKS [of Washington]. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the question, when it says, "personal or pecuniary interest," does that not mean directly in an individual sense, and not in an official government capacity? Many people have an interest in the defense bill or the HEW bill in an official capacity. This says, "personal or pecuniary," and I would suggest—thinking that I know who the gentleman is talking about—that he has no direct personal or pecuniary interest in an individual sense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would respond to the gentleman from Washington by saying that there are two parts of the rule. The part to which the gentleman from Washington has just referred quite accurately runs to the matter of direct personal or pecuniary interest, while the second part of the rules runs to the question of whether or not the ex—Member is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by any committee of the House, or under consideration in a committee or subcommittee.



Mr. DICKS. So it is to that part that the Chair refers?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

**§ 6.4 Announcement by the Speaker reiterating the prohibition of clause 3 of rule XXXII (now clause 4 of rule IV)<sup>(22)</sup> against former Members obtaining floor privileges during the pendency of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest, emphasizing that the test for the whether the rule is being violated is the former Member's status as one with a personal or pecuniary interest rather than an intent to lobby.**

On June 9, 1994,<sup>(23)</sup> the Speaker reiterated regulations established pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXXII (now clause 4 of rule IV) and previously announced on January 6, 1977,<sup>(24)</sup> and June 7, 1978,<sup>(25)</sup> restricting the floor privileges of former Members in certain circumstances:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(26)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement:

Former Members are reminded that they are entitled to the privilege of admission to the floor of the House only if they do not have a direct personal or pecuniary interest, as determined by the Speaker, in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, as determined by the Speaker, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House—meaning those measures which either have been called up for consideration in a proper meeting of a full or subcommittee or have been the subject of a proper hearing of the full or subcommittee, whichever first occurs. A measure which has been finally disposed of adversely in committee or subcommittee is no longer considered under active consideration in committee.

The Chair is taking this opportunity to reiterate the guidelines first announced by Speaker O'Neill under clause 3, rule XXXII on January 6, 1977, and again on June 7, 1978, in order to discourage former Members from attempting to exercise their limited floor privileges when they find themselves under this restriction. Since the Chair cannot waive the restrictions of this rule, even by unanimous consent, former Members should not importune the doorkeepers to do so. Former Members should be aware that it is their status as one with a personal or pecuniary interest or as one in a lobbying position, and not their intent or lack thereof to influence legislation when going on the floor, that is the basis for the restriction in the rule.

22. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

23. 140 CONG. REC. 12387, 103d Cong. 2d Sess. For two similar reiterations of this policy, see 141 CONG. REC. 14300, 104th Cong. 1st Sess. (May 24, 1995) and 142 CONG. REC. 21031, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. (Aug. 1, 1996).

24. See § 6.2, *supra*.

25. See § 6.3, *supra*.

26. Thomas Foley (WA).

**§ 6.5 In response to a parliamentary inquiry, the Chair advised that former Members have the privileges of the floor and the rooms leading thereto under clause 1 of rule XXXII (now clause 2(a) of rule IV),<sup>(27)</sup> subject to the restrictions in clause 3 of rule XXXII (now clause 4 of rule IV)<sup>(28)</sup> pertaining to personal or representational interests.<sup>(29)</sup>**

On September 17, 1997,<sup>(30)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Robert] MENENDEZ [of New Jersey]. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Ken] CALVERT [of California]). The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry that goes to the integrity of the House.

My question is, Could the Speaker advise the House of that provision of the rules which prohibits former Members of the House from coming onto the House floor and lobbying when they have a direct personal or pecuniary interest in a matter pending before the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXXII, former Members have the privileges of the floor or rooms leading thereto subject to the provisions of clause 3 of that rule.

Mr. MENENDEZ. And that is the controlling provision as it relates to former Members not lobbying in the House in that respect, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

**§ 6.6 A resolution alleging that a named former Member had breached proper decorum on the floor of the House, and resolving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bar the former Member from the Chamber and rooms leading thereto until the resolution of a contested election to which he was party, gives rise to a question of the privileges of the House.**

On September 18, 1997,<sup>(31)</sup> the House adopted a resolution raised as a question of the privileges of the House (following the defeat of a motion to lay said resolution on the table):

27. *House Rules and Manual* § 678 (2017).

28. *House Rules and Manual* § 688 (2017).

29. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Former Rep. Robert Dornan of California, a contestant in a contested election case pending before a task force of the Committee on House Oversight, was on the House floor. While certain Members felt that this was a disqualifying interest under former clause 3 of rule XXXII, the rule has never been interpreted to prohibit contestants in election cases from exercising floor privileges. See also § 6.6, *infra*.

30. 143 CONG. REC. 19026, 105th Cong. 1st Sess.

31. 143 CONG. REC. 19340–45, 105th Cong. 1st Sess.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—RESTRICTING FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT DORNAN PENDING RESOLUTION OF ELECTION CONTEST IN 46TH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. [Robert] MENENDEZ [of New Jersey]. Pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX and by agreement with the majority leader, Mr. ARMEY, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a privileged resolution.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 233

Whereas the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto is subject to the requirements of proper decorum;

Whereas concern has arisen that the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto has become the subject of abuse;

Whereas Representative Menendez of New Jersey has given notice pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX of his intention to offer a question of the privileges of the House addressing that concern;

Whereas these circumstances warrant an immediate affirmation by the House of its unequivocal commitment to the principle that every person who exercises the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto assumes a concomitant responsibility to comport himself in a manner that properly dignifies the proceedings of the House; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms is instructed to remove former Representative Robert Dornan from the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto and to prevent him from returning to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto until the election contest concerning the forty-sixth district of California is resolved.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(32)</sup> Pursuant to rule IX, the Chair determines that this is the appropriate time to call up the resolution.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, the resolution constitutes a question of the privileges of the House.

## PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

Mr. [Clifford] STEARNS [of Florida]. Mr. Speaker, I have a preferential motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEARNS moves to lay the resolution offered by Mr. MENENDEZ on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to table offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 86, noes 291, answered “present” 3, not voting 53, as follows:

---

32. Newt Gingrich (GA).

[Roll No. 414] . . .

So the motion to table was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this resolution be limited to 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by myself and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for the purposes of debate only.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me first thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who did not permit the motion to table to take place, to pass, so that we could have this opportunity. Failure to do so would have not allowed a Member to be able to pursue the only vehicle that a Member of this body has to enforce the decorum of the House. I want to ask for Members' further support of this resolution so that we make clear for ourselves and to the American people watching us that profanities, insults, and name-calling are not under any circumstance or for any reason accepted in this House or inside this Chamber ever.

Working with the Republican leadership, I changed the resolution I originally introduced in order to depersonalize the language, because when the rules of the House are broken, it is not just personal, it affects the whole institution.

Yesterday, nothing less than the integrity of the House was undermined by former Congressman Dornan. In the course of representing my constituents, exercising my rights as an elected representative of the people and a Member of this House to debate on the House floor, and asking a valid parliamentary inquiry that did not name any individual by name, Mr. Dornan verbally assaulted me. He used profane language, accused me of religious bigotry, called my integrity into question, and, by the tone of his voice and the context of his remarks, clearly attempted to lure me off the floor into a physical altercation.

By doing so, Mr. Dornan abused his privileges as a former Member of the House of Representatives and conducted himself on the floor in a manner which brings discredit to the House.

Now, earlier today some of my colleagues called the event alleged, implying the facts of the case are in doubt. But I would remind my colleagues that there were several witnesses, and many of you have come over on the Republican side of the aisle to tell me that you not only saw, but heard what I have said. And those included on my side of the aisle the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS], among others.

Even beyond that, the Los Angeles Times reported today that Mr. Dornan admitted to using a profane term, called me an anti-Catholic and a coward, and that conduct alone, to which Mr. Dornan has publicly admitted, publicly admitted, is enough to constitute a gross violation of the House rules. So the event in question, my colleagues, is not alleged, it is publicly admitted to by Mr. Dornan himself. . . .

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Gerald] SOLOMON [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, if I might not use any more of my time, because I have other Members that want to be heard, but propound a question

to the Chair: Is it the Chair's understanding that should a resolution be brought to this floor, where there would be a contested election on the floor of this body, that this individual, this American citizen, then would be allowed to be on the floor to argue his case?

The SPEAKER. The Chair may have the option at that time of relying on the legislative history of the debate as it is occurring. The gentleman who offered the privileged resolution has explained in the RECORD his interpretation of that resolution, that it would not block a contestant in that contest from being on the floor during pendency of a resolution on that day in an appropriate manner. Therefore, the Chair will certainly take it under advisement at that time and believes it is helpful.

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. [Steny] HOYER [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I was going to say something, but I think the Speaker has clarified the interpretation the Chair will make. I will say in terms of a record, though I have not had the opportunity of conferring with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDESON] and I have conferred with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], it was clearly not the intent of the resolution, as I understand from Mr. MENENDEZ, to obviate any contestant's right to appear on the floor at the time the contest is considered. We agree with the chairman of the Committee on Rules in that regard. . . .

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 289, noes 65, answered “present” 7, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 415] . . .

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 6.7 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution: (1) amending clause 4 of rule IV<sup>(33)</sup> to remove floor privileges for former Members, officers, and minority employees who are registered lobbyists or agents of foreign principals; have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; or are in the employ of or represent any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of**

33. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

**any legislative proposal; (2) authorizing the Speaker to promulgate regulations specifically to exempt ceremonial or educational functions from the restrictions of clause 4; and (3) ordering that former Members and officers, and their spouses, who are registered lobbyists or agents of foreign principals, be denied access to exclusive House exercise facilities (and that the Committee on House Administration promulgate regulations to carry out such order).**

On February 1, 2006,<sup>(34)</sup> in response to multiple parliamentary inquiries concerning the rule on floor privileges pending the consideration of a resolution proposing changes thereto, the Chair advised that the instant proceedings constituted “personal interest” for purposes of according floor access to former Members, and the Chair further clarified the definition of the “Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto” used in the rule:<sup>(35)</sup>

#### ELIMINATING FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

Mr. [David] DREIER [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H.Res. 648) to eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are former Members or officers of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 648

*Resolved,*

#### **SECTION 1. FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.**

Clause 4 of rule IV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended to read as follows:

“4. (a) A former Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; a former Parliamentarian of the House; or a former elected officer of the House or former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto if he or she—

“(1) is a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal as those terms are defined in clause 5 of rule XXV;

“(2) has any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; or

“(3) is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

“(b) The Speaker may promulgate regulations that exempt ceremonial or educational functions from the restrictions of this clause.”.

#### **SEC. 2. PROHIBITING ACCESS TO MEMBER EXERCISE FACILITIES FOR LOBBYISTS WHO ARE FORMER MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The House of Representatives may not provide access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members and former Members, officers and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former

34. 152 CONG. REC. 540, 541, 548, 549, 580, 581, 109th Cong. 2d Sess.

35. *Parliamentarian’s Note:* This resolution established plainer proscriptions with respect to registered lobbyists, agents of foreign principals, and persons with similar representational roles. Thus, the rule applied to those employed as lobbyists whether or not any particular legislation was pending at any particular stage. The prohibitions of section 2 of this resolution have been included in the opening day rules package of subsequent Congresses.

Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute or agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV. For purposes of this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(36)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Victor] SNYDER [of Arkansas]. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry, if I might. Because of the State of the Union last night, and we always have the tradition of lots of former Members, I have two or three parliamentary inquiries that I would like to ask about the rules of the House governing this debate today.

Under rule IV, clause 4, if I might read it, because I think most Members may not have looked at this in a while: "former Members, Delegates and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated and elected as officers of the House shall be entitled to the privileges of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if,

"(1) they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; and,

"(2) they are not in the employ of or do not represent any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House reported by a committee or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees."

In Mr. DREIER's proposal today, it specifically includes all registered lobbyists, any former Members that are registered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. SNYDER. My inquiry is this: Under the current rules that we are operating under today, do the rules prohibit any registered lobbyist who is a former Member from being on the floor of the House today or in the rooms adjoining thereto?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under certain circumstances, yes.

Does the gentleman have another inquiry?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like a further amplification on that. Clearly, a registered lobbyist, since Mr. DREIER's legislation specifically refers to registered lobbyists, who are former Members, have a direct personal interest in this legislation pending today. I am not sure how that application, perhaps I have not been clear in my question, how a registered lobbyist who is a former Member could be on the House floor today when Mr. DREIER's legislation specifically involves registered lobbyists who are former Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the gentleman's inquiry?

Mr. SNYDER. My inquiry is: Are those Members, former Members, who are registered lobbyists, are they not under current rules prohibited from being on the floor today because they would have, obviously, a personal interest in this, the intent of Mr. DREIER's bill?

36. Ray H. LaHood (IL).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman restate his question.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, my question is: If a former Member, who is currently a registered lobbyist, may that former Member, who is currently a former lobbyist, be on the floor today during the consideration of this bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Such a former Member should not be on the floor given the pendency of this motion.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, that is what my understanding was.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman have another inquiry?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I do. Under the rules that I just read, it refers to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto. I assume that means the Speaker's Lobby and the two cloakrooms. Is that the Speaker's interpretation of that rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct. It also includes the Rayburn Room, just off the House floor.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, my third parliamentary inquiry, under current rules, I see no exemption, under the current rule, for any kind of an educational function to occur during the consideration of this measure; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, my fourth parliamentary inquiry, this bill is now under our suspension calendar. Is it the Speaker's ruling that no amendments are allowed to broaden the application of this rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) may proceed.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. . . .

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, under the rules of the House, this is a proposal to change the rules, when a provision says the Speaker may promulgate regulations, under the rules of the House, will there or will there not be a vote of approval of those promulgated regulations by the Speaker on the definition of educational functions?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Ray] LAHOOD [of Illinois]). The Chair will read this.

Mr. SNYDER. You're a great reader, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The degree to which the pending proposal changes the status quo is a matter for the House to debate. It is not the function of the Chair to interpret a legislative proposal while it is under debate.

Mr. SNYDER. I am sorry, when the Speaker promulgates regulations, regardless of a minor change or a major change, my inquiry is: Does that or does that not require a vote of the body?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I will stand by what I said. The terms of the resolution must speak for themselves.

Mr. SNYDER. I will stand with you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you. . . .

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed. . . .



## ELIMINATING FLOOR PRIVILEGES OF FORMER MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 648.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 648, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 50, answered “present” 1, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]. . .

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

In accordance with adopted changes to clause 4 of rule IV<sup>(37)</sup> restricting admission to the Hall of the House for certain former Members, officers, officials, and employees, and authorizing the Speaker to promulgate regulations exempting certain functions from such restrictions, on February 1, 2006,<sup>(38)</sup> the Speaker announced the locations to which the new restrictions would apply and further announced the educational and ceremonial occasions that would be exempt from such restrictions:

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER.<sup>(39)</sup> The Chair desires to make an announcement.

The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if he or she is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; or is in the employ of or represents any party, organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker’s lobby.

Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members’ Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate.

37. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

38. 152 CONG. REC. 644, 109th Cong. 2d Sess.

39. Dennis Hastert (IL).

Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant at Arms.

**§ 6.8 In response to a parliamentary inquiry,<sup>(40)</sup> the Chair affirmed that former Members who are a registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal do not have privileges of the floor under of clause 4(a) of rule IV.<sup>(41)</sup>**

On March 21, 2007,<sup>(42)</sup> the Chair responded to parliamentary inquiries as follows:

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. [Lynn] WESTMORELAND [of Georgia]. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(43)</sup> The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, according to rule IV, clause 4(a), the privileges of former Members on this floor, it states, “is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal, as those terms are defined in clause 5 of rule XXV.” Is it true that if a former Member was a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal, that they could not be on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

**§ 6.9 Under clause 1 of rule XVII,<sup>(44)</sup> Members may not direct remarks to a former Member present on the floor.<sup>(45)</sup>**

On April 9, 2014,<sup>(46)</sup> the following occurred:

Mr. [Steve] STOCKMAN [of Texas]. I have to tell you, when I first got elected, it was none other than Kent Hance who came down. I was a young guy, and he gave me a lot of advice, but I knew him before he knew me because Ronald Reagan was in trouble, and Kent Hance stepped forward against a lot of his party’s wishes and took the bull by the horns and really changed the United States, which is amazing. But one of the things that, Kent, you have always done is you have reached out to me when you didn’t have to. . . .

40. *Parliamentarian’s Note*: This inquiry was prompted by the presence of former Vice President Al Gore in the Chamber. He had floor privileges only as a former Member, and not independently as a former Vice President, and thus would be evaluated by the standards of clause 4(a) of rule IV.

41. *House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017).

42. 153 CONG. REC. 7079, 110th Cong. 1st Sess.

43. Alcee Hastings (FL).

44. *House Rules and Manual* § 945 (2017).

45. *Parliamentarian’s Note*: A former Member has floor privileges under rule IV (*House Rules and Manual* § 680 (2017)) and thus is not a “guest” of the House (such as the child of a Member). So although it is permissible to refer to the presence of a former Member, remarks in debate must nevertheless be directed to the Chair.

46. 160 CONG. REC. H3130, H3133 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 2d Sess.

Again, I want to express my friendship to you and how much you have helped me throughout the years. You have been very gracious to me. I thank you. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(47)</sup> Members are reminded not to direct their remarks to former Members on the House floor.

## B. Capitol Grounds

### § 7. The Capitol Complex

The Capitol complex consists of the Capitol building itself (containing both House and Senate chambers) as well as office buildings for House Members and Senators, the Capitol Visitor Center, the Capitol Power Plant, and the Capitol Grounds.<sup>(1)</sup> The area encompassed by the Capitol Grounds is defined by statute,<sup>(2)</sup> and includes both the National Garden of the United States Botanical Garden and the buildings of the Library of Congress. The Capitol complex is overseen by the Architect of the Capitol, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.<sup>(3)</sup> The Architect of the Capitol also has jurisdiction over certain Federal judicial buildings, including the Supreme Court building<sup>(4)</sup> and the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building.<sup>(5)</sup>

The responsibilities of the Architect of the Capitol with respect to the Capitol complex overlap with those of other entities. With respect to the Capitol Grounds generally, the Architect shares jurisdiction with the Mayor of the District of Columbia over certain streets and curbsides that pass through the grounds.<sup>(6)</sup> Issues of safety and security fall under the jurisdiction of the Capitol Police, which is supervised by the Capitol Police Board (consisting of the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeants-at-Arms for

---

47. Jim Bridenstine (OK).

1. 40 U.S.C. § 5101.

2. 40 U.S.C. § 5102.

3. 2 U.S.C. § 1801. For more on officers and officials of the House, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 6 and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6.

4. 40 U.S.C. § 6111.

5. 40 U.S.C. § 6505.

6. 40 U.S.C. § 5102(b).

the House and Senate).<sup>(7)</sup> Responsibility for the Library of Congress buildings is divided among the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>(8)</sup> the Librarian of Congress,<sup>(9)</sup> and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.<sup>(10)</sup> The Architect of the Capitol shares jurisdiction over the House office buildings with the House Office Building Commission (consisting of the Speaker of the House, and (traditionally) the Majority Leader and Minority Leader).<sup>(11)</sup> The Architect of the Capitol employs a Superintendent of House Office Buildings to assist in the oversight of House office buildings. Committees of the House with jurisdiction over different aspects of the Capitol complex include the Committee on House Administration<sup>(12)</sup> and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.<sup>(13)</sup>

Numerous statutes provide for the protection, use, and maintenance of the Capitol buildings and grounds, including care of the exterior, repairs, lighting, heating, and ventilation.<sup>(14)</sup> Various laws also regulate the conduct of individuals on the Capitol Grounds including prohibitions on certain kinds of demonstrations and disorderly conduct.<sup>(15)</sup>

The Capitol building has been the site of several security incidents.<sup>(16)</sup> On July 24, 1998, a gunman infiltrated the Capitol and killed two Capitol Police officers.<sup>(17)</sup> On September 11, 2001, in response to the terrorist attacks in New York and the Pentagon, the House recessed for a period in excess of 24 hours as the Capitol was evacuated.<sup>(18)</sup> In the autumn of 2001, several letters containing anthrax spores were mailed to Senators, necessitating additional security protocols for handling mail coming into the Capitol complex and extensive chemical testing of House facilities.<sup>(19)</sup> In February, 2004, ricin powder was discovered in a letter mailed to the Dirksen Senate Office Building.<sup>(20)</sup> In 2005, the Chair declared emergency recesses on two occasions when notified that aircraft had violated the restricted airspace surrounding the Capitol.<sup>(21)</sup> On October 3, 2013, the House exercised emergency

7. 2 U.S.C. § 1961.
8. 2 U.S.C. § 141.
9. 2 U.S.C. § 136.
10. 2 U.S.C. § 132b.
11. 2 U.S.C. § 2001.
12. Rule X, clauses 1(k)(4) and 1(k)(13), *House Rules and Manual* § 724 (2017).
13. Rule X, clauses 1(r)(9) and 1(r)(11), *House Rules and Manual* § 739 (2017).
14. 2 U.S.C. §§ 1811 *et seq.*
15. 40 U.S.C. §§ 5103 *et seq.* See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 1.2, 2.
16. For a description of an earlier attack by Puerto Rican nationalists in the House chamber in 1954, see § 1.9, *supra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 § 2; Deschler's Precedents Ch. 29 § 2.17; and Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 §§ 15, 22.2, and 22.3.
17. See § 1.13, *supra*. See also Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6. For the redesignation of Capitol facilities in honor of Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson, see §§ 7.5, 7.6, *infra*.
18. See Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 39 § 2.16.
19. See § 8.2, *infra*.
20. See § 1.16, *supra*.
21. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 39 §§ 2.15, 2.16.

recess authority when informed of a possible security threat.<sup>(22)</sup> On April 15, 2015, a man piloting a gyrocopter landed the device on the Capitol Grounds, after which he was detained by Capitol Police.<sup>(23)</sup> On March 28, 2016, a man attempted to enter the Capitol Visitor Center with a firearm and was wounded by Capitol Police.<sup>(24)</sup>

With respect to rooms within the Capitol, the House and Senate each have jurisdiction over their respective wings of the building, and share joint jurisdiction over other areas such as the Rotunda and the Capitol Visitor Center.<sup>(25)</sup> The House has exercised its jurisdiction over its wing of the Capitol by adopting resolutions designating certain rooms after former or retiring Members,<sup>(26)</sup> and the Senate has done likewise with respect to rooms and areas under its authority.<sup>(27)</sup> Designations for rooms or areas of shared jurisdiction are typically accomplished via concurrent resolutions of both Houses.<sup>(28)</sup> The House has also named office buildings under its control after former Members of the House.<sup>(29)</sup>

The House and Senate routinely host ceremonial occasions in their respective chambers, and also jointly authorize the use of Capitol facilities that fall within the jurisdiction of both bodies.<sup>(30)</sup> Concurrent resolutions have been adopted authorizing the use of the Capitol Rotunda,<sup>(31)</sup> the Capitol Grounds,<sup>(32)</sup> and the Capitol Visitor Center (Emancipation Hall)<sup>(33)</sup> for ceremonial occasions. Memorial services and other events have likewise been held in Statuary Hall.<sup>(34)</sup> The House and Senate traditionally adopt a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda for presidential inauguration ceremonies—authority typically granted in one Congress and reaffirmed by the succeeding Congress.<sup>(35)</sup>

---

22. 159 CONG. REC. H6202, H6203 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess.

23. For remarks referencing this incident, see 161 CONG. REC. H2319, H2320 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 1st Sess. (Apr. 21, 2015).

24. For remarks referencing this incident, see 162 CONG. REC. H1624 [Daily Ed.], 114th Cong. 2d Sess. (Apr. 12, 2016).

25. For an earlier discussion of dedicating buildings and structures, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 22.

26. See §§ 7.1, 7.3, 7.7, 7.8, and 7.9, *infra*.

27. See § 7.4, *infra*.

28. See §§ 7.5, 7.6, *infra*.

29. See § 7.2, *infra*.

30. For ceremonies generally, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36.

31. See § 7.10, *infra*.

32. See § 7.11, *infra*.

33. See § 7.13, *infra*.

34. See § 7.12, *infra*.

35. See § 7.14, *infra*.

Portraits, statues, busts, and other artworks are frequently commissioned or accepted by Congress to be included in the art collection of the Capitol. Jurisdiction over the acceptance of artworks for display in the House wing of the Capitol is shared by numerous entities, including the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>(36)</sup> the House of Representatives Fine Arts Board,<sup>(37)</sup> the Clerk of the House,<sup>(38)</sup> the Joint Committee on the Library,<sup>(39)</sup> and the Committee on House Administration.<sup>(40)</sup> There also exists a United States Capitol Preservation Commission,<sup>(41)</sup> tasked with providing works of fine art for display in the Capitol, and a Senate Commission on Fine Arts,<sup>(42)</sup> whose jurisdiction extends to the Senate wing and Senate office buildings.

The House has accepted portraits of former Majority Leaders<sup>(43)</sup> and Speakers,<sup>(44)</sup> while the Senate has accepted busts of former Presidents of the Senate.<sup>(45)</sup> The House and Senate jointly have authorized the placement of other busts and statues of noteworthy individuals in the Capitol or the Capitol Visitor Center.<sup>(46)</sup> Pursuant to statute, states are invited to submit two statues for inclusion in the National Statuary Hall collection.<sup>(47)</sup> Originally, all such statues were placed in Statuary Hall itself, but the Architect of the Capitol has been authorized to relocate statues to other locations inside the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center.<sup>(48)</sup> States are authorized to replace statues and from time to time have done so.<sup>(49)</sup>

Two of the more unique historical items in the possession of Congress are Lincoln's catafalque and the mace of the House of Representatives. The former is a wooden platform first used to support the coffin of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865. When individuals lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda, Congress typically authorizes the use of the catafalque for such occasions.<sup>(50)</sup> The present mace of the House of Representatives, which dates

36. 2 U.S.C. § 2121(c).

37. 2 U.S.C. § 2121(a).

38. 2 U.S.C. § 2121(b).

39. 2 U.S.C. §§ 2132, 2133.

40. Rule X, clause 1(k)(4), *House Rules and Manual* § 724 (2017).

41. 2 U.S.C. §§ 2081 *et seq.*

42. 2 U.S.C. §§ 2101 *et seq.*

43. See § 7.15, *infra*.

44. See § 7.17, *infra*.

45. See §§ 7.16, 7.19, *infra*.

46. See §§ 7.18, 7.20, 7.22, and 7.24, *infra*. The area between the Capitol Rotunda and Statuary Hall, where several busts of prominent individuals are displayed, was designated in the 114th Congress as the "Freedom Foyer." See P.L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 584.

47. 2 U.S.C. § 2131.

48. 2 U.S.C. § 2132(e).

49. See § 7.22, *infra*.

50. See § 7.23, *infra*. The catafalque is also sometimes provided for funerals of other prominent Americans by concurrent resolution. See Deschler's Precedents Ch. 38 § 11.1.

from 1841, is a symbol of the authority of the House, and is carried in by the Sergeant-at-Arms upon the House's convening each day and is present whenever the House is in session.<sup>(51)</sup>

**§ 7.1 By unanimous consent, the House considered and agreed to a resolution naming a room on the House side of the Capitol after the retiring Speaker.**

On October 9, 1986,<sup>(52)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

DESIGNATING ROOM H-324 IN THE CAPITOL AS THE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. ROOM

Mr. James WRIGHT [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 582) designating Room H-324, in the Capitol, as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] MOAKLEY [of Massachusetts]). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 582

*Resolved*, That room H-324 on the third floor of the House part of Capitol is hereby designated the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection. . . .

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

---

DESIGNATION OF THE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. ROOM

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, little needs be said. A very few rooms in the Capitol on the House side have been officially designated by the House to honor individuals who are so much a part of our institution that their names will forever epitomize the heart and soul of the United States House of Representatives.

One of those people, clearly, is THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL, JR. As long as free men and women live and serve in this Chamber—the most democratic, in the sense of a little "d," of all institutions of Government—the memory of THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., will live and thrive and survive to inspire us and future generations of public servants.

Therefore, it seems appropriate to me, and I know all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will surely agree, that it is a fitting tribute for us this day to designate officially the room on the third floor of the House side of the Capitol as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room.

51. See § 7.21, *infra*. For more on the position of the mace during sittings of the Committee of the Whole, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 19 § 1.1. For presentation of the mace to maintain order in the House, see Deschler's Precedents Ch. 29 § 48.21.

52. 132 CONG. REC. 29952–54, 99th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 22.6.

## THE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., ROOM IN PERPETUITY

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [Robert] MICHEL [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, may I simply associate myself with the very appropriate remarks of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT].

But not being privy to where the recesses of this Capitol all are, cubbyholes or ornate rooms and all the rest, might I inquire of the distinguished majority leader if this room, so appropriately named for THOMAS P. O'NEILL, is sufficiently large enough in size and befitting to accommodate what we normally expect for the Speaker of the House?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, it is a spacious and gracious room, ample in its proportions, warm in its hospitality. It is on the third floor, just opposite the Visitors' Gallery, where the public may see it, and where a sign may forever proclaim it as the THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. Room.

Mr. MICHEL. I definitely thank the gentleman for that explanation.

Might I assure the gentleman from Texas, and of course, the Speaker himself, that when that great day comes when we on the Republican side have a majority in this House, it shall remain the THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. Room.

**§ 7.2 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution to designate House Annex 1 as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., House Office Building and House Annex 2 as the Gerald R. Ford House Office Building.**<sup>(53)</sup>

On September 10, 1990,<sup>(54)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING  
AND GERALD R. FORD HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. [Glenn] ANDERSON [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 402) designating two House of Representatives office buildings as the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. House of Representatives Office Building" and the "Gerald R. Ford House of Representatives Office Building," respectively, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 402

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATIONS.**

(a) THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING.—The House of Representatives office building located at C Street and New Jersey Avenue, Southeast,

**53.** *Parliamentarian's Note:* The building named after Speaker Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts by this resolution was demolished in 2002. In 2012, another Federal office building was named after Speaker O'Neill. See 158 CONG. REC. 15778–81, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. (Nov. 28, 2012). The House-passed text was incorporated into P.L. 112–237, 126 Stat. 1628.

**54.** 136 CONG. REC. 23632, 101st Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 22.4



in the District of Columbia, and known as House of Representatives Office Building Annex No. 1, shall be known and designated as the “Thomas P. O’Neill, Jr. House of Representatives Office Building”.

(b) GERALD R. FORD HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING.—The House of Representatives office building located at 3d and D Streets, Southwest, in the District of Columbia, and known as House of Representatives Office Building Annex No. 2, shall be known and designated as the “Gerald R. Ford House of Representatives Office Building”.

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to a building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the building as designated in that section.

#### SEC. 3. STATUES.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives may purchase or accept as a gift to the House of Representatives, for permanent display in the appropriate building designated in section 1, a suitable statue or bust of the individual for whom the building is named. Such purchase or acceptance shall be carried out—

- (1) in the case of the building referred to in section 1(a), in consultation with the majority leader of the House of Representatives; and
- (2) in the case of the building referred to in section 1(b), in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

### § 7.3 By unanimous consent, the House considered and agreed to a resolution designating room H-235 in the Capitol as the “Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Women’s Reading Room.”

On October 25, 1990,<sup>(55)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

#### LINDY CLAIBORNE BOGGS CONGRESSIONAL WOMEN’S READING ROOM

Mr. [Glenn] ANDERSON [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 525) designating the room numbered H-235 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol as the “Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Women’s Reading Room,” and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(56)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? . . .

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I rise today. While it is with great pleasure that I support naming room H-235 in the Capitol as the “Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Women’s Reading Room,” it also means that LINDY is retiring from service to the House.

LINDY has been a friend for many years. Her grace, charm, and strength have added greatly to the House. LINDY has been an ideal role model for the youth of today, balancing the difficult demands of raising a family while pursuing an active and fulfilling career.

Before serving in congress, LINDY served as president of the Women’s National Democratic Club and the cochairman for the inaugural balls for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. LINDY was elected to congress in a special election in 1973 to fill the seat that had been held by her husband, Thomas Hale Boggs, the majority leader of the House who died in a plane crash in Alaska in 1972.

55. 136 CONG. REC. 34164, 34165, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

56. Michael McNulty (NY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Michael] McNULTY [of New York]). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 525

Whereas Congresswoman Lindy Claiborne Boggs has served in the House of Representatives for the past 17 years with great honor and distinction and has earned the affection and respect of all who have known her during her 50-year association with this great institution;

Whereas Congresswoman Boggs, in 1973, became the first woman to serve in the House of Representatives from Louisiana and, in 1976, as the Chair of the Democratic National Convention, became the first woman to chair a major political convention;

Whereas Congresswoman Boggs has worked tirelessly to advance the cause of equal rights for women, including sponsorship of legislation to guarantee women equal access to credit, ensure women business owners access to small business loans and Federal contracts, provide scholarships and fellowships to women in science, mathematics, and education, and provide assistance for victims of rape and domestic violence;

Whereas Congresswoman Boggs has worked to preserve the history of both the House of Representatives and the Nation as Chair of the Commission of the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary and as a member of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution;

Whereas the room numbered H-235 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol is a room of great historical significance in that it was the office of former House Speakers Henry Clay and James Knox Polk, the only House Speaker to become President, and the room in which former President and Congressman John Quincy Adams died;

Whereas the room numbered H-235 has served as a meeting place and reading room for Congresswomen since 1962 and contains the photographs of all present and former Congresswomen; and

Whereas the naming of the room numbered H-235 in honor of Congresswoman Boggs would serve as a testament to her unparalleled public service: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, the room numbered H-235 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol shall be known and designated as the "Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Women's Reading Room".

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### **§ 7.4 By unanimous consent, the Senate adopted a resolution naming the balcony outside the office of its Majority Leader after Senator Robert J. Dole.**

On June 11, 1996,<sup>(57)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

##### **THE ROBERT J. DOLE BALCONY**

Mr. [Donald] NICKLES [of Oklahoma]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 258 that I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore.<sup>(58)</sup> Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The Assistant Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 258) to designate the balcony adjacent to rooms S-230 and S-231 of the United States Capitol Building as the "Robert J. Dole Balcony."

57. 142 CONG. REC. 13686-87, 104th Cong. 2d Sess.

58. William Frist (TN).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution. . . .

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 258) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 258

*Resolved*, That the balcony adjacent to rooms S-230 and S-231 of the United States Capitol Building is hereby designated as, and shall hereafter be known as, the “Robert J. Dole Balcony”.

**§ 7.5 The House suspended the rules and agreed to a concurrent resolution redesignating the Capitol Police headquarters building as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building.”<sup>(59)</sup>**

On October 15, 1998,<sup>(60)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

**ENEY, CHESTNUT, GIBSON MEMORIAL BUILDING**

Mr. [Jay] KIM [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 120) to redesignate the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building.”

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 120

Whereas the United States Capitol Police force has protected the Capitol and upheld the beacon of democracy in America;

Whereas 3 officers of the United States Capitol Police have lost their lives in the line of duty;

Whereas Sgt. Christopher Eney was killed on August 24, 1984, during a training exercise;

Whereas officer Jacob “J.J.” Chestnut was killed on July 24, 1998, while guarding his post at the Capitol; and

Whereas Detective John Gibson was killed on July 24, 1998, while protecting the lives of visitors, staff, and the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., shall be known and designated as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Gilbert] GUTKNECHT [of Minnesota]). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM). . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 120.

<sup>59</sup>. *Parliamentarian’s Note*: Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson were slain by a gunman in the Capitol building on July 24, 1998. See § 7.6, *infra*. See also Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36 §§ 15, 22.3; and Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 6. Sergeant Eney was killed in a training exercise in August, 1984.

<sup>60</sup>. 144 CONG. REC. 26486–88, 105th Cong. 2d Sess.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.6 The House suspended the rules and agreed to a concurrent resolution designating the “document entrance” on the East Plaza of the Capitol as the “Chestnut–Gibson Memorial Door,” in honor of two Capitol Police officers slain in the line of duty.<sup>(61)</sup>**

On July 20, 1999,<sup>(62)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

DESIGNATING THE CHESTNUT–GIBSON MEMORIAL DOOR

Mr. [Robert] FRANKS [of New Jersey]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 158), as amended, designating the Document Door of the United States Capitol as the “Memorial Door”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 158

Whereas on July 24, 1998, a lone gunman entered the United States Capitol through the door known as the Document Door, located on the first floor of the East Front;

Whereas Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut was the first United States Capitol Police officer to confront the gunman just inside the Document Door and lost his life as a result;

Whereas Detective John Michael Gibson also confronted the gunman and lost his life in the ensuing shootout;

Whereas the last shot fired by Detective John Gibson—his final act as an officer of the law—finally brought down the gunman and ended his deadly rampage;

Whereas while the gunman’s intentions are not fully known, nor may ever be known, it is clear that he would have killed more innocent people if United States Capitol Police Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson had not ended the violent rampage;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police represent true dedication and professionalism in their duties to keep the United States Capitol and the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings safe for all who enter them;

Whereas the United States Capitol shines as a beacon of freedom and democracy all around the world;

Whereas keeping the sacred halls of the United States Capitol, known as the People’s House, accessible for all the people of the United States and the world is a true testament of Congress and of our Nation’s dedication to upholding the virtues of freedom;

Whereas the door near where this tragic incident took place has been known as the Document Door; and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that the Document Door henceforth be known as the Memorial Door in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the door known as the Document Door and located on the first floor of the East Front of the United States Capitol is designated as the “Memorial Door” in honor of Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson of the United States Capitol Police, who gave their lives in the line of duty on July 24, 1998, near that door.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Ken] CALVERT [of California]). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

**61.** *Parliamentarian’s Note:* The Document Door was the scene of the fatal attack on Officer Chestnut on July 24, 1998. Detective Gibson was shot and killed a few feet away in the Majority Whip’s suite. See also Deschler’s Precedents Ch. 36 §§ 15, 22.2.

**62.** 145 CONG. REC. 16745–46, 106th Cong. 1st Sess.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Concurrent Resolution 158, as amended, introduced by the Majority Whip, the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Minority Whip and other Members of both sides of the aisle, designates the Document Door located on the first floor of the east front of the Capitol as “Memorial Door”, in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson.

In my brief tenure of chairman of the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of bringing to the House bills designating Federal facilities in honor of individuals, I have considered it a great pleasure to honor Americans who have distinguished themselves in public service. A naming bill is often a capstone for those fortunate to have bestowed upon them such an honor.

But this action that we take today, while richly deserved, gives me no joy. This week is the first anniversary of an event that we hope will never be repeated. Officer Chestnut became the first Capitol Hill Police Officer killed in the line of duty. Detective Gibson became the second.

**§ 7.7 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution naming the room within the House restaurant that was used for weekly prayer breakfasts in honor of former Rep. G.V. “Sonny” Montgomery of Mississippi.**

On May 15, 2000,<sup>(63)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

NAMING ROOM IN CAPITOL IN HONOR OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE G.V.  
“SONNY” MONTGOMERY

Mr. [E.G.] SHUSTER [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 491) naming a room in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol in honor of former Representative G.V. “Sonny” Montgomery.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 491

Whereas former Representative G.V. “Sonny” Montgomery of Mississippi, from the time of his election to the House of Representatives in 1967 and his beyond his retirement in 1996 through the present day, has faithfully and continuously facilitated the “House of Representatives Prayer Breakfast” at 8 a.m. every Thursday morning in Room H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol with a dedication that is indelibly etched in the memories of the many Members who have attended that weekly event: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the room numbered H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol is named in honor of former Representative G.V. “Sonny” Montgomery.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(64)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER). . . .

**§ 7.8 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution reported from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure**

63. 146 CONG. REC. 7818–19, 106th Cong. 2d Sess.

64. Edward Pease (IN).

**naming a room within the House wing of the Capitol in honor of former Majority Leader Richard K. Armey.**

On March 11, 2003,<sup>(65)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

**RICHARD K. ARMEY ROOM**

Mr. [Michael] BURGESS [of Texas]. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 19) designating the room numbered H-236 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol as the “Richard K. Armey Room”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 19

Whereas, at the end of the 107th Congress, Representative Richard K. Armey retired after 18 years of distinguished service in the House of Representatives, including service as the Majority Leader for 8 years, the longest tenure of any Republican Majority Leader in 92 years: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the room numbered H-236 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol shall be known and designated as the “Richard K. Armey Room”.

**§ 7.9 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution naming a room in the House wing of the Capitol in honor of retiring Rep. Henry J. Hyde.**

On December 5, 2006,<sup>(66)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

**HENRY J. HYDE ROOM**

Mr. [Donald] YOUNG [of Alaska]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1087) designating Room H-139 of the Capitol as the “Henry J. Hyde Room”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1087

*Resolved*, That—

(1) Room H-139 of the Capitol shall be known and designated as the “Henry J. Hyde Room”; and

(2) this resolution shall take effect on the day following the date on which Henry J. Hyde is no longer serving as a Member of the House of Representatives.

***Ceremonies***

**§ 7.10 The House by unanimous consent agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda for the lying in state of the late Daniel K. Inouye, a Senator from the state of Hawaii, on December 20, 2012.**

On December 19, 2012,<sup>(67)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

65. 149 CONG. REC. 5827, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.

66. 152 CONG. REC. 22267, 109th Cong. 2d Sess.

67. 158 CONG. REC. 17752, 112th Cong. 2d Sess.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING  
IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE HONORABLE DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. [Pete] OLSON [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Concurrent Resolution 64 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(68)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 64

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Nation by Daniel K. Inouye, a Senator from the State of Hawaii and formerly a Representative from that State, his remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on December 20, 2012, and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.11 The House suspended the rules and agreed to a concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 2008 Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.**

On May 19, 2008,<sup>(69)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

Ms. [Mazie] HIRONO [of Hawaii]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 309) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 309

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR D.C. SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN.**

On June 6, 2008, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 2008 District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (in this resolution referred to as the "event") may be run through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey of the Special Olympics torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games.

**SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.**

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

**SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.**

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

**68.** John Boehner (OH).

**69.** 154 CONG. REC. 9646–47, 110th Cong. 2d Sess.

## SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

**§ 7.12 A Member announced that a memorial service for a deceased former Member (Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri) would be held in Statuary Hall.<sup>(70)</sup>**

On April 24, 1991,<sup>(71)</sup> the following announcement was made:

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR RICHARD BOLLING

Mr. [Alan] WHEAT [of Missouri]. Mr. Speaker, it is always a sad occasion when a Member of this body dies, and this last Sunday one of the most distinguished Members of this body passed away. Our former colleague, Richard Bolling, who served in this House of Representatives from 1948 until 1982, passed away this past Sunday.

Mr. Speaker, I want to notify my colleagues that there will be two memorial services on his behalf. The first will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock p.m. in Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States. The second memorial service will be held in his home district this Friday afternoon, 1 o'clock, at the Unitarian Church in Kansas City. Members of Congress, friends, family, and, of course, the general public are all invited to attend.

**§ 7.13 The House by unanimous consent adopted a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony on the role of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol building.**

On February 9, 2012,<sup>(72)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CEREMONY TO UNVEIL THE MARKER WHICH ACKNOWLEDGES THE ROLE THAT SLAVE LABOR PLAYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 99, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

**70.** *Parliamentarian's Note:* Various other memorials have been held in Statuary Hall, including memorials for former Speakers. See, e.g., 159 CONG. REC. E1683–E1687 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess. (Nov. 18, 2013) (remarks on the death of former Speaker Thomas Foley of Washington).

**71.** 137 CONG. REC. 9006, 102d Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 12.2.

**72.** 158 CONG. REC. 1228, 112th Cong. 2d Sess.



The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(73)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 99

Whereas enslaved African-Americans provided labor essential to the construction of the United States Capitol;

Whereas in 2005 Congress created the Slave Labor Task Force to study the role that enslaved African-Americans played in the construction of the Capitol and to make recommendations to Congress on how to commemorate their contribution;

Whereas the report of the Architect of the Capitol entitled "History of Slave Laborers in the Construction of the United States Capitol" documents the role of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans performed the backbreaking work of quarrying the stone which comprised many of the floors, walls, and columns of the Capitol;

Whereas enslaved African-Americans also participated in other facets of construction of the Capitol, including carpentry, masonry, carting, rafting, roofing, plastering, glazing, painting, and sawing;

Whereas the marble columns in the Old Senate Chamber and the sandstone walls of the East Front corridor remain as the lasting legacies of the enslaved African-Americans who worked the quarries;

Whereas slave-quarried stones from the remnants of the original Capitol walls can be found in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia;

Whereas the Statue of Freedom now atop the Capitol dome could not have been cast without the pivotal intervention of Philip Reid, an enslaved African-American foundry worker who deciphered the puzzle of how to separate the 5-piece plaster model for casting when all others failed;

Whereas the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center was named Emancipation Hall to help acknowledge the work of the slave laborers who built the Capitol;

Whereas no narrative on the construction of the Capitol that does not include the contribution of enslaved African-Americans can fully and accurately reflect its history;

Whereas recognition of the contributions of enslaved African-Americans brings to all Americans an understanding of the continuing evolution of our representative democracy;

Whereas in 2007 the Slave Labor Task Force recommended to Congress the creation of a marker commemorating the contributions of enslaved African-Americans in the construction of the Capitol; and

Whereas the marker dedicated to the enslaved African-Americans who helped to build the Capitol reflects the charge of the Capitol Visitor Center to teach visitors about Congress and its development: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR CEREMONY TO UNVEIL MARKER DEDICATED TO ENSLAVED AFRICAN-AMERICANS WHO HELPED BUILD THE CAPITOL.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on February 28, 2012, for a ceremony to unveil the marker which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.14 The House by unanimous consent considered and adopted several Senate concurrent resolutions establishing a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and authorizing the use of the Capitol Rotunda and Emancipation Hall in connection with presidential inaugural ceremonies on January 21, 2013.**

73. Shelley Moore Capito (WV).

On March 5, 2012,<sup>(74)</sup> the following routine concurrent resolutions authorizing the use of the Rotunda and Emancipation Hall for inauguration ceremonies were adopted:

ESTABLISHING JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(75)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.**

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee") consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013.

**SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.**

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL BY JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) to authorize the use of the rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

**74.** 158 CONG. REC. 2890–91, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 §§ 25.1–25.4.

**75.** Jeff Denham (CA).

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 36

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA AND EMANCIPATION HALL OF THE CAPITOL.**

The rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the United States Capitol are authorized to be used on January 21, 2013, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On January 3, 2013,<sup>(76)</sup> the House considered and agreed to a privileged Senate concurrent resolution continuing the authority of the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the authority to use the Capitol Rotunda and Emancipation Hall for such ceremonies:<sup>(77)</sup>

**EXTENDING THE LIFE OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore<sup>(78)</sup> laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution:

S. CON. RES. 2

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE.**

Effective from January 3, 2013, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 35 (112th Congress), to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, is continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution.

**SEC. 2. USE OF CAPITOL.**

Effective from January 3, 2013, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 36 (112th Congress), to authorize the use of the rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States are continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ***Statuary and Art***

### **§ 7.15 By unanimous consent, the House considered and agreed to a resolution authorizing the House to accept the gift of a portrait**

**76.** 159 CONG. REC. H25 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess.

**77.** *Parliamentarian's Note*: An order of the House in one Congress is not binding on the House in a subsequent Congress. Thus, it was necessary for the House in the 113th Congress to formally continue the authorities provided by the concurrent resolutions of the 112th Congress. The Senate, as a "continuing body," is not similarly restricted. See 4 Hinds' Precedents § 4544. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 21.9.

**78.** Thomas Latham (IA).

**of former Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana (a former Majority Leader) for display in the Capitol as approved by the Speaker.**

On November 26, 1974,<sup>(79)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

ACCEPTING GIFT OF PORTRAIT OF CHARLES ABRAHAM HALLECK

Mr. [William] BRAY [of Indiana]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1477) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives accept the gift of a portrait of Charles Abraham Halleck of the State of Indiana who served as a Republican Member of the House of Representatives from January 1935 to January 1969 and was elected as the majority leader in the 80th and 83d Congresses and as minority leader in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses. The portrait shall be displayed in a location in the United States Capitol subject to the approval of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(80)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.16 By unanimous consent, the House considered a Senate concurrent resolution to authorize use of the Capitol Rotunda for the unveiling of a bust of President George H. W. Bush.**

On June 26, 1991,<sup>(81)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT BUST OF  
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

Mr. [William] CLAY [of Missouri]. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 49) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of President George Bush on June 27, 1991.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(82)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. [William] BARRETT [of Nebraska]. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] for the purpose of explaining his request.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 49 authorizes the use of the rotunda by the Senate Rules Committee for unveiling of the portrait bust of President George Bush tomorrow, June 27, at 1:30 p.m.

The Senate has asked the House to process the resolution, and as a matter of comity, the House shall approve this resolution.

79. 120 CONG. REC. 37390, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.

80. Carl Albert (OK).

81. 137 CONG. REC. 16460–62, 102d Cong. 1st Sess.

82. Jolene Unsoeld (WA).

Mr. BARRETT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Madam Speaker, George Herbert Walker Bush, now our 41st President, was the 43d man to serve as Vice President, and only the 14th of our Vice Presidents to later become President of the United States. We all look forward to the unveiling of the portrait bust of President Bush, and its placement in the Senate corridors, where it will join the marble busts of the other men who served the country as Vice President and fulfilled their constitutional duty as presiding officer of the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I will not object to the request by the gentleman from Missouri and withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. [Jolene] UNSOELD [of Washington]). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 49

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of President George Bush at 2:30 p.m. on June 27, 1991. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.*

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## **§ 7.17 The dean of the Texas delegation announced the ceremonial unveiling of the portrait of former Speaker Jim Wright of Texas.**

On July 10, 1991,<sup>(83)</sup> the following announcement was made:

### **INVITATION TO UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT OF FORMER SPEAKER JIM WRIGHT**

(Mr. [Jack] BROOKS [of Texas] asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would take this opportunity to invite the Members to the unveiling of the portrait of former Speaker Jim Wright. It will be done this afternoon at 5 o'clock in Statuary Hall.

We will be honored by the presence of our current Speaker, the illustrious gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY], and by our current minority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], and others.

It will not be a long program. We look forward to seeing you there. We will have a reception immediately after that in the Rayburn Room, and we look forward to seeing you.

## **§ 7.18 The House agreed to a concurrent resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to restore the statue of three suffragettes (the "Portrait Monument") and move it from the Capitol crypt to the Rotunda for one year while a commission selects a permanent site and an educational display for the statue.**

<sup>83</sup>. 137 CONG. REC. 17808, 102d Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 21.8.

On September 26, 1996,<sup>(84)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mrs. [Constance] MORELLA [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216) providing for relocation of the portrait monument, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [James] HANSEN [of Utah]). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 216

Whereas in 1995, women of America celebrated the 75th anniversary of their right to participate in our government through suffrage;

Whereas Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony were pioneers in the movement for women's suffrage and the pursuit of equal rights; and

Whereas the relocation of the Portrait Monument to a place of prominence and esteem would serve to honor and revere the contribution of thousands of women: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol shall—*

(1) restore the Portrait Monument and place it in the Rotunda of the Capitol for one year at which time it shall be moved to a permanent site along with an appropriate educational display, as determined by the commission created in section 3, and an alternative statue recommended by the commission shall be placed in the Rotunda;

(2) make all necessary arrangements for a rededication ceremony of the Portrait Monument in the Rotunda in conjunction with the Woman Suffrage Statue Campaign; and

(3) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of restoring or moving the statue.

SEC. 2. The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used at a time mutually agreed upon by the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a ceremony to commemorate and celebrate the statue's return to the Rotunda.

SEC. 3. A commission of 11 interested parties, including Senators and Representatives, will be appointed. The majority leader of the Senate will appoint three members and the minority leader of the Senate will appoint two members to the commission. The Speaker of the House of Representatives will appoint one member, the majority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, the minority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, and the Architect of the Capitol will serve as the eleventh member of the commission. Immediately following the relocation of the Portrait Monument, the commission shall—

(1) select a permanent site for the Portrait Monument;

(2) plan and develop an educational display to be located near the statue at its permanent site, describing some of the most dramatic events of the suffragettes' lives;

(3) select an alternative statue for permanent placement in the Rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the struggle of women in America for equal rights;

(4) provide its recommendation to the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than one year after the relocation of the Portrait Monument; and

(5) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of the educational display and/or relocation of the Portrait Monument.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

84. 142 CONG. REC. 25244, 25246, 104th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 21.8.

On June 24, 1997,<sup>(85)</sup> the House by unanimous consent authorized the extension into the 105th Congress of the authority granted by the concurrent resolution above:<sup>(86)</sup>

AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO USE THE ROTUNDA FOR CEREMONY COMMEMORATING THE PLACEMENT OF THE PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mr. [William] THOMAS [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the authorization contained in House Concurrent Resolution 216, which was passed in the 104th Congress, relating to the use of the rotunda for a ceremony to commemorate the placement of the Portrait Monument in the Capitol rotunda, be extended into this, the 105th Congress, subject to concurrence by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(87)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. [Steny] HOYER [of Maryland]. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I will not object, but if there is any further explanation necessary, I will yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, since the Portrait Monument was actually placed in the rotunda in the 105th Congress we had created an opportunity for a ceremony in the 104th. Given the rules since the 104th expired, there is no current ability to hold a ceremony. What we are asking for is to bring that ceremony authorized in Concurrent Resolution 216 into the 105th, based upon concurrence by the Senate.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

On June 25, 1997,<sup>(88)</sup> the Senate by unanimous consent “confirmed” the language of the earlier concurrent resolution as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H. CON. RES. 216

Mr. [Charles] GRASSLEY [of Iowa]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to confirm the language in H. Con. Res. 216 (104th Congress) providing for a ceremony commemorating the placement of the Portrait Monument in the Capitol rotunda during the 105th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(89)</sup> Without objection, it is so ordered.

**§ 7.19 The House by unanimous consent agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda for the unveiling of a portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle.**

85. 143 CONG. REC. 11900, 105th Cong. 1st Sess.

86. See § 7.14, *supra*.

87. George Radanovich (CA).

88. 143 CONG. REC. 12636, 105th Cong. 1st Sess.

89. Michael Enzi (WY).

On September 5, 2003,<sup>(90)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT BUST OF VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2003

Mr. [Robert] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 63) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(91)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? . . .

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.*

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.20 The House by unanimous consent considered and passed a bill authorizing the placement in Statuary Hall of a statue of Rosa Parks (after adopting an amendment imposing a ten-year moratorium on the placement of most other statues).**

On November 17, 2005,<sup>(92)</sup> the following occurred:

PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Mr. [Robert] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4145) to direct the Architect of the Capitol to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in the United States Capitol in National Statuary Hall, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(93)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Ms. [Juanita] MILLENDER-McDONALD [of California]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio to explain the purpose of this legislation. . . .

**90.** 149 CONG. REC. 21319, 21320, 108th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 21.5.

**91.** Mac Thornberry (TX).

**92.** 151 CONG. REC. 26849, 26852, 26853, 109th Cong. 1st Sess. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 36 § 21.1.

**93.** Mac Thornberry (TX).



Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [John] KUHLMANN of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4145

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.**

(a) OBTAINING STATUE.—The Architect of the Capitol shall enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Architect considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.

(b) PLACEMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Architect shall place the statue obtained under subsection (a) in the United States Capitol in a suitable permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

**SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, and any amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. NEY**

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. NEY:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.**

(a) OBTAINING STATUE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee on the Library shall enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.

(b) PLACEMENT.—The Joint Committee shall place the statue obtained under subsection (a) in the United States Capitol in a suitable permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

**SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR PLACEMENT OF STATUES IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.**

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—No statue of any individual may be placed in National Statuary Hall until after the expiration of the 10-year period which begins on the date of the individual's death.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) does not apply with respect to—

(1) the statue obtained and placed in National Statuary Hall under this Act; or

(2) any statue provided and furnished by a State under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131) or any replacement statue provided by a State under section 311 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132).

**SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, and any amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended.

Mr. NEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A Bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in the United States Capitol in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.21 By unanimous consent, the House considered a resolution offered by the Majority Leader authorizing and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to deliver the mace to the Smithsonian Institution for repairs during a period of adjournment under circumstances to ensure that it was safeguarded, and requiring that the mace be returned to the House before noon on the day the House would reconvene (or earlier if so directed by the Speaker).**

On July 27, 2006,<sup>(94)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

**AUTHORIZING REPAIR OF MACE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. [John] BOEHNER [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 957) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. REPAIR OF MACE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) DELIVERY FOR REPAIR.—The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to deliver the mace of the House of Representatives, following an adjournment of the House pursuant to concurrent resolution, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution only for the purpose of having necessary repairs made to the mace and under such circumstances as will assure that the mace is properly safeguarded.

(b) RETURN.—The mace shall be returned to the House of Representatives before noon on the day before the House next reconvenes pursuant to concurrent resolution or at any sooner time when so directed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(95)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.22 The House suspended the rules and passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for the unveiling of a bust of Sojourner Truth.**

On April 22, 2009,<sup>(96)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

**AUTHORIZING EMANCIPATION HALL FOR UNVEILING SOJOURNER TRUTH  
BUST**

Mr. [Robert] BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 86) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for the unveiling of a bust of Sojourner Truth.

94. 152 CONG. REC. 16167, 109th Cong. 2d Sess. For similar authorizations regarding the mace, see H. Res. 1449, 120 CONG. REC. 35740, 93d Cong. 2d Sess. (Oct. 16, 1974); H. Res. 487, 130 CONG. REC. 9514, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. (Apr. 12, 1984); H. Res. 221, 137 CONG. REC. 21444, 102d Cong. 1st Sess. (Aug. 2, 1991); and H. Res. 223, 147 CONG. REC. 15759, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. (Aug. 2, 2001).

95. Tom Feeney (FL).

96. 155 CONG. REC. 10336, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.  
The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 86

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR UNVEILING OF SOJOURNER TRUTH BUST.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on April 28, 2009, to unveil a bust of Sojourner Truth.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

**§ 7.23 By unanimous consent, the House considered and agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution to authorize use of the catafalque from the Capitol Visitor Center in funeral services in the Senate Chamber for deceased Senator Robert C. Byrd.<sup>(97)</sup>**

On June 30, 2010,<sup>(98)</sup> the following concurrent resolution was agreed to:

**PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER CATAFALQUE**

Mr. [John] BOCCIERI [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 65) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the United States Senate Chamber for the Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. [Ed] PASTOR of Arizona). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 65

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer the catafalque which is situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to the Senate Chamber so that such catafalque may be used in connection with services to be conducted there for the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 7.24 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution authorizing the placement of a statue or bust of Winston Churchill in the Capitol.**

On December 19, 2011,<sup>(99)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

<sup>97</sup>. *Parliamentarian's Note:* This marked the first concurrent resolution directing that the catafalque be taken from its new home in the Capitol Visitor Center. The catafalque was previously housed in the crypt beneath the Rotunda.

<sup>98</sup>. 156 CONG. REC. 12403, 111th Cong. 2d Sess.

<sup>99</sup>. 157 CONG. REC. 21369–70, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

## Ch. 4 § 7

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

### PROVIDING FOR PLACEMENT OF STATUE OR BUST OF WINSTON CHURCHILL IN CAPITOL

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 497) to provide for the placement of a statue or bust of Sir Winston Churchill in the United States Capitol.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 497

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 through 1945 and from 1951 through 1955;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom led the Allied Powers during World War Two;

Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Sir Winston Churchill formed a bond that united freedom-loving people throughout the world to defeat tyranny in Europe and Asia;

Whereas, on December 26, 1941, Sir Winston Churchill addressed a Joint Session of Congress;

Whereas during that speech, Sir Winston Churchill said, "Sure I am that this day—now we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance. As long as we have faith in our cause and an unconquerable will-power, salvation will not be denied us. In the words of the Psalmist, 'He shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.' Not all the tidings will be evil.";

Whereas December 26, 2011, is the 70th anniversary of this speech to a joint session of Congress;

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill was made an Honorary Citizen of the United States by an act of Congress in 1963;

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1969;

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill's persistence, determination and resolve remains an inspiration to freedom-fighters all over the world;

Whereas the United Kingdom remains and will forever be an important and irreplaceable ally to the United States; and

Whereas the United States Capitol does not currently appropriately recognize the contributions of Sir Winston Churchill or that of the United Kingdom: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Architect of the Capitol place an appropriate statue or bust of Sir Winston Churchill in the United States Capitol at a location directed by the House Fine Arts Board in consultation with the Speaker. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(100)</sup> The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 497.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## § 8. House Office Buildings

As noted above,<sup>(1)</sup> House office buildings fall under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol (who appoints the House Superintendent) and the House Office Building Commission.<sup>(2)</sup> The three main House office buildings

100. Steven LaTourette (OH).

1. See § 7, *supra*.

2. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The Speaker traditionally appoints the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader to serve (together with the Speaker) on the Commission. See, *e.g.*, § 8.3, *infra*.

are the Cannon Building (completed 1908), the Longworth Building (completed 1933), and the Rayburn Building (completed 1965). All three buildings were named after former Speakers of the House and all personal offices of Members of the House are located in those buildings. In 1939, the building now known as the Ford Building was constructed, and for many years housed offices of the executive branch (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation). In 1975, the building was acquired by the Architect of the Capitol for use by the House of Representatives, and in 1990 it was renamed after former Minority Leader (and later President) Gerald Ford.<sup>(3)</sup> Another building (formerly the Congressional Hotel) was acquired at the same time as the Ford Building, and was renamed after former Speaker Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts.<sup>(4)</sup> This building used to contain both House offices and a dormitory for House Pages, but was demolished in 2002. In 2008, a Federal building next to the Ford Building was extensively renovated and its use split between the Department of Health and Human Services and the House of Representatives. In 2012, this building was named after former Speaker Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts,<sup>(5)</sup> and in 2017, it was formally made a House office building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.<sup>(6)</sup>

The Speaker has inserted into the *Congressional Record* rules and policies promulgated by the House Office Building Commission.<sup>(7)</sup> Classified security briefings have been held in House office buildings,<sup>(8)</sup> and offices have been temporarily relocated from House office buildings to address security or safety issues.<sup>(9)</sup>

**§ 8.1 The Speaker inserted in the *Congressional Record* the rules and procedures governing the selection and assignment of suites in the House office buildings, promulgated by the House Office Building Commission.**

On June 19, 1978,<sup>(10)</sup> the following occurred:

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION RULES AND PROCEDURES

(Mr. O'NEILL (at the request of Mr. EVANS of Georgia) asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

- 
- 3. See § 7.2, *supra*.
  - 4. *Id.*
  - 5. See 158 CONG. REC. 15578–81, 112th Cong. 2d Sess. (Nov. 28, 2012). The House-passed text was incorporated into P.L. 112–237, 126 Stat. 1628.
  - 6. P.L. 114–254, 130 Stat. 1005.
  - 7. See § 8.1, *infra*. See also Deschler's Precedents Ch. 4 §§ 6.1, 6.3.
  - 8. See § 1.15, *supra*.
  - 9. See § 8.2, *infra*. For a question of privilege regarding fire safety in House office buildings, see § 1.8, *supra*.
  - 10. 124 CONG. REC. 18209–10, 95th Cong. 2d Sess.

Mr. [Thomas] O'NEILL [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, this is to advise Members that, effective June 7, 1978, the House Office Building Commission has approved the attached Rules and Procedures Governing the Selection and Assignment of Suites in the House Office Buildings, as recommended by the Commission at its meeting on October 20, 1977.

House Office Building Commission, House of Representatives  
rules and procedures governing the selection and assignment of suites in the house of  
fice buildings

The following rules and procedures for the selection and assignment of suites to Members are hereby adopted by the House Office Building Commission:

RULE 1. OFFICE VACANCIES OCCURRING DURING A SESSION OF CONGRESS.

1.1 If an office shall become vacant during a session of Congress, due to death or resignation of a Member or for any reason, it shall not be assigned for a period of 10 days from the day of the vacancy. Beginning at 12:00 o'clock noon on the sixth day (or the next day if it falls on a Sunday) from the day of vacancy and ending at 12:00 o'clock noon on the tenth day (or the next day if it falls on a Sunday), the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings shall accept, in writing, applications (provided for convenience by the Superintendent) from Members for the vacancy. At 12:00 o'clock noon on the tenth day (or the next day if It falls on a Sunday) the vacant office will be assigned to the Member with the longest continuous service.

1.2 In the case of Members of equal service the one whose application was first received in the Superintendent's office shall have priority; if applications from Members of equal service are received at the same time, priority shall be determined by lot.

1.3 There shall be a 30-day period from the date of the vacancy before the occupants shall be required to move.

1.4 For the purposes of this Rule, the day of the vacancy shall begin at 12:00 o'clock noon on the day following the effective date of a Member's resignation or other termination reason, or the day following the death of a Member.

RULE 2. ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICES FOLLOWING NOVEMBER GENERAL ELECTIONS

2.1 Following election day, the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, shall be responsible for preparing and issuing a schedule of dates on which suite applications will be received from, and suites assigned to, reelected Members, reelected former Members, and Members-elect without prior service.

2.2 Reelected Members and Reelected Former Members. The application and assignment schedule shall be arranged in a manner that will provide an opportunity for reelected Members and reelected former Members to apply for vacant suites, with the order of priority for selection and assignment based on length of continuous service and with the longest continuous service having the highest priority. The Superintendent of the House Office Buildings shall deliver a copy of these rules and procedures, along with the schedule of dates for applying, to each reelected Member on Thursday following the election, and it shall then become incumbent upon each related Member to apply for a suite at the allotted time if he/she so desires. At the same time the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings shall mail a copy of these rules and procedures and the schedule application dates to each reelected former Member. Only written application forms (provided for convenience by the Superintendent) for vacant suites will be received by the

Superintendent of the House Office Buildings; these applications will be listed in the order that they are received. If a Member desires to have someone on his staff act in his behalf in applying for vacant offices, the Superintendent must be so notified in writing by the Member.

2.2.1 No Member will be permitted to apply before the allotted day and opening time, nor after the allotted day and closing time.

2.2.2 A Member may apply for only one suite at a time; the Member may revise the application during the selection time allotted to his or her seniority group.

2.2.3 Assignments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of rule 1.2.

2.2.4 A Member who applies for a suite which is then assigned to that Member, must move.

2.3 Members-elect without prior service. Between the hours of 9:00 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock noon, on the date stated in the application and assignment schedule, Members-elect without prior service, or their authorized representatives, will draw numbers from a box to determine the order of their choice of an office from those remaining available. One individual may represent any number of Members-elect but he or she must draw a separate number for each person so represented and written authority from the Member-elect that is represented must be submitted. The numbers drawn will be recorded immediately and the card bearing the number drawn must be inscribed with the name of the Member-elect for whom it is drawn. This card is to be retained by the Member-elect or his representative and presented to the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings at 1:00 o'clock P.M. the same day at which time offices will be chosen and assigned in the numerical order of the numbers drawn. If more than one number is drawn out of the box at one time the higher number shall prevail and the other numbers shall be replaced in the box.

Rule 3. Members-elect without prior service or their accredited representatives who have not participated in the drawing will make their applications for offices in writing with the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings. Assignments shall be made in accordance with the provisions in Rule 1.2.

Rule 4. Unless otherwise provided by the House Office Building Commission, Members of Congress who will not be Members of the succeeding Congress must vacate their suites by 12:00 o'clock noon on December 15 of the Second Session of a Congress in order that offices may be made ready for Members of the next Congress.

Rule 5. The Superintendent of the House Office Buildings is directed to carry out the provisions of these rules.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,  
*Chairman.*

JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR.,  
*Member.*

JOHN J. RHODES,  
*Member.*

JUNE 7, 1978.

Schedule of Dates on Which Applications Will Be Received and Suites Assigned Following November, 1978 Elections

Noon, November 13th, to Noon, November 14th—all Members who have served 14 or more terms.

Noon, November 14th, to Noon, November 15th—Members who have served 13 terms.

Noon, November 15th, to Noon, November 16th—Members who have served 12 terms.  
 Noon, November 16th, to Noon, November 17th—Members who have served 11 terms.  
 Noon, November 20th, to Noon, November 21st—Members who have served 10 terms.  
 Noon, November 21st, to Noon, November 22d—Members who have served 9 terms.  
 Noon, November 27th, to Noon, November 28th—Members who have served 8 terms.  
 Noon, November 28th, to Noon, November 29th—Members who have served 7 terms.  
 Noon, November 29th, to Noon, November 30th—Members who have served 6 terms.  
 Noon, November 30th, to Noon, December 1st—Members who have served 5 terms.  
 Noon, December 4th, to Noon, December 5th—Members who have served 4 terms.  
 Noon, December 5th, to Noon, December 6th—Members who have served 3 terms.  
 Noon, December 6th, to Noon, December 7th—Members who have served 2 terms.  
 Noon, December 7th, to Noon, December 8th—Members who have served 1 term.

Members—elect without prior service, or their accredited representative, will draw for determination of selection priority on December 11, 1978, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, in accordance with provisions set forth in Rule 2.3. Selection of suites will take place at 1:00 p.m. on the same day.

#### Brief Commentary Regarding New Rules for Suite Selection

To assist in interpretation, the following comments are submitted concerning several basic changes that have been made in the rules and procedures for the selection and assignment of office space to Members:

(1) The new rules and procedures provide for specific dates for Members to apply for suites, following the general elections in November, based on their period of longest continuous service. Previously, Members could apply for suites on any of the dates during November, when applications were being received “Bumping” by Members could take place during the entire selection process; that procedure caused considerable confusion. The new rules and procedures continue the seniority system, but in a systematized and more limited manner.

The order of priority for selection of available suites will continue to be based on the period of longest continuous service; however, once having selected a suite in a particular length-of-service group the Member in that service group will no longer have a second opportunity to make a selection from other suites that become available during the remainder of the selection process.

(2) A Member who applies for a suite which is then assigned to that Member, must move; the application for a different suite automatically places the Member’s former suite in the selection pool from which it may not thereafter be withdrawn by that Member, unless withdrawn prior to the closing date for the Member’s service group.

(3) A Member who desires to be represented during the selection process must designate such a representative in writing. Previously, only Members—elect without prior service were required to designate a representative in writing to participate in the selection process.

(4) Members of Congress who will not be Members of the succeeding Congress must vacate their suites by 12 o’clock noon on December 15, of the Second Session of a Congress, unless otherwise approved by the House Office Building Commission.

JUNE 7, 1978.

### **§ 8.2 The House suspended the rules and adopted a resolution expressing the gratitude of the House to the General Accounting Office<sup>(11)</sup> for accommodating Members and staff of the House and its**

11. The General Accounting Office was renamed the Government Accountability Office in 2004. See P.L. 108–271, 118 Stat. 811.



**committees in the GAO office building in northeast Washington during a recent closure of the House office buildings.**

On November 27, 2001,<sup>(12)</sup> the following resolution was agreed to:

**EXPRESSING THE GRATITUDE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO  
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

Mr. [Robert] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 294) expressing the gratitude of the House of Representatives to the General Accounting Office and its employees for enabling the House to continue its work while the House office buildings were closed due to the presence of Anthrax.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 294

Whereas the House of Representatives recently found it necessary to close its office buildings to Members, staff, and the public due to the presence of Anthrax;

Whereas the Comptroller General made an offer to the House of Representatives to make the General Accounting Office's building and equipment available to the Members and staff of the House of Representatives during the period in which the House office buildings were closed, an offer the House gratefully accepted;

Whereas the House's subsequent temporary use of General Accounting Office workspaces, telephones, computers, and other equipment imposed an inconvenience on the employees of the Office, who graciously vacated their worksites; and

Whereas the sacrifices made by employees of the General Accounting Office during this period enabled the House of Representatives to continue its legislative work on behalf of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives expresses its gratitude to the General Accounting Office for accommodating the House during the recent closure of the House office buildings, and sincerely thanks the hundreds of General Accounting Office employees who generously vacated their workspaces and otherwise helped to make it possible for the work of the House to continue during this period.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Comptroller General of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(13)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise here today on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), of the Committee on House Administration for consideration of H. Res. 294. This resolution expresses the gratitude of the House of Representatives to the General Accounting Office and its employees for enabling the House to continue its work while the House office buildings were closed due to the presence of anthrax.

Mr. Speaker, I want the citizens of the United States to know that later on representatives on behalf of all employees of the GAO will be present in the Capitol in Statuary Hall so that we may speak with them and personally express our gratitude.

**§ 8.3 Pursuant to statute,<sup>(14)</sup> the Speaker appointed the Majority and Minority Leaders to serve with herself on the House Office Building Commission.**

12. 147 CONG. REC. 23058, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.

13. Johnny Isakson (GA).

14. 2 U.S.C. § 2001.

On January 6, 2009,<sup>(15)</sup> the following occurred:

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(16)</sup> Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2001, and the order of the House of today, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with herself.

## § 9. The Capitol Visitor Center

Plans for a Capitol Visitor Center began as early as the 1970s, but it wasn't until the 1990s that formal design reports were finally issued. Those designs underwent significant revisions after the shooting of two U.S. Capitol Police officers in 1998 and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Groundbreaking took place in 2000 and the Capitol Visitor Center officially opened on December 2, 2008. The entire Center is located below ground, on the East Front of the Capitol, and contains numerous exhibits, artworks, and meetings spaces for Members of the House and Senators. In 2007, the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center was designated "Emancipation Hall."<sup>(1)</sup> In 2008, Congress established an "Office of the Capitol Visitor Center" within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and further clarified jurisdiction over the Center.<sup>(2)</sup> In 2011, one of the rooms in the Center was named the "Gabriel Zimmerman Meeting Room," to honor a Capitol Hill employee killed at a district event.<sup>(3)</sup> Congress has authorized the use of the Capitol Visitor Center for ceremonial occasions<sup>(4)</sup> and for classified security briefings for Members.<sup>(5)</sup>

### § 9.1 The House suspended the rules and passed a bill reported from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to name the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center as "Emancipation Hall."

On November 13, 2007,<sup>(6)</sup> the following bill was passed:

15. 155 CONG. REC. 25, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

16. Tammy Baldwin (WI).

1. See § 9.1, *infra*.

2. See § 9.2, *infra*.

3. See § 9.4, *infra*.

4. See § 7.13, *supra*.

5. See § 9.3, *infra*.

6. 153 CONG. REC. 30974, 110th Cong. 1st Sess.

PROVIDING THAT THE GREAT HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER  
SHALL BE KNOWN AS EMANCIPATION HALL

Ms. [Eleanor] NORTON [of District of Columbia]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3315) to provide that the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center shall be known as Emancipation Hall.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3315

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GREAT HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER AS EMANCIPATION HALL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center shall be known and designated as “Emancipation Hall”, and any reference to the great hall in any law, rule, or regulation shall be deemed to be a reference to Emancipation Hall.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply on and after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**§ 9.2 The House suspended the rules and passed a bill establishing within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol an Office of the Capitol Visitor Center to provide for the effective management and administration of the Capitol Visitor Center.**

On March 5, 2008,<sup>(7)</sup> the following bill was passed:

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER ACT OF 2008

Mr. [Robert] BRADY [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5159) to establish the Office of the Capitol Visitor Center within the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, headed by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services, to provide for the effective management and administration of the Capitol Visitor Center, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5159

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008”.

**SEC. 101. DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSES OF CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.**

(a) TREATMENT AS PART OF CAPITOL.—In this Act, the “Capitol Visitor Center” is the facility authorized for construction under the heading “Capitol Visitor Center” under chapter 5 of title II of division B of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-569), and such facility shall be considered to be part of the United States Capitol for all provisions of law in accordance with this Act.

**SEC. 102. OVERSIGHT OF COMMITTEES.**

The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “supervising Committees”) shall exercise policy review and oversight over the Capitol Visitor Center.

**SEC. 103. SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN SPACES IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER.**

(a) SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPANSION SPACE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Senate and House of Representatives *expansion space described as “unassigned space”* under the heading “Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Visitor

7. 154 CONG. REC. 3224, 3225, 110th Cong. 2d Sess.

Center” in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-68; 115 Stat. 588)—

(1) shall not be treated as part of the Capitol Visitor Center for purposes of this Act; and

(2) shall be treated for purposes of law (including *rules of the House* of Representatives and Senate)—

(A) in the case of space assigned for the use of the Senate, as part of the Senate wing of the Capitol and subject to the authority and control of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, or

(B) in the case of space assigned for the use of the House, as part of the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol and subject to the authority and control of the Speaker.

(b) TREATMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL AUDITORIUM AND RELATED ADJACENT AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the space in the Capitol Visitor Center known as the Congressional Auditorium, together with each of the areas referred to in paragraph (2), shall be assigned for Congressional use by the Chief Executive Officer for Visitor Services under guidelines established by the supervising Committees.

(2) AREAS DESCRIBED.—The areas referred to in this paragraph are as follows, as identified and designated by the Architect of the Capitol on October 1, 2007:

(A) The North Congressional Meeting Room (CVC268) and the South Congressional Meeting Room (CVC217).

(B) The North Pre-function Area (CVC268CR) and the South Pre-function Area (CVC217CR).

(C) Lobbies CVC215 and CVC212.

(D) The North Cloak Room (CVC210) and the South Cloak Room (CVC208).

(E) The Projection Room (CVC209).

(F) The Green Room (CVC207).

(G) The TV Control Room (CVC105).

(H) Offices CVC101, CVC102, CVC103, CVC104, CVC106, CVC204, and CVC205.

### § 9.3 The Majority Leader took the floor by unanimous consent to announce the scheduling of a classified briefing in the Capitol Visitor Center.

On April 25, 2013,<sup>(8)</sup> the following occurred:

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF CLASSIFIED BRIEFING REGARDING SYRIA AND NORTH KOREA

(Mr. CANTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [Eric] CANTOR [of Virginia]. Mr. Speaker, today, the administration has confirmed that the Assad regime in Syria has crossed a dangerous, game-changing red line, using chemical weapons against its own citizens.

The Syrian conflict has raged for many months, and nearly 100,000 Syrian civilians have been killed. The conflict now threatens to spill over Syria’s borders, destabilizing key American allies. This dangerous conflict threatens American national security interests in the region.

I wanted to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to urge Members to attend the classified briefing that the administration will be providing tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m. in the CVC auditorium. Secretary of State Kerry, Deputy Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Admiral Sandy Winnefeld, and Deputy Director of National Intelligence Robert Cardillo will be there to brief Members on the situations in both Syria and in North Korea.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I’d like to say to Members that we won’t be having another vote in this series.

8. 159 CONG. REC. H2322 [Daily Ed.], 113th Cong. 1st Sess. For a list of similar security briefings, see Precedents (Wickham) Ch. 1 § 10.1.

**§ 9.4 The House passed a resolution honoring an employee who was killed at a district event by designating a room in the Capitol Visitor Center as the “Gabriel Zimmerman Meeting Room.”**

On November 30, 2011,<sup>(9)</sup> the House considered the following resolution and adopted the resolution on December 1, 2011:<sup>(10)</sup>

GABRIEL ZIMMERMAN MEETING ROOM

Mr. [Chuck] FLEISCHMANN [of Tennessee]. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 364) designating room HVC 215 of the Capitol Visitor Center as the “Gabriel Zimmerman Meeting Room”.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 364

Whereas public events allowing Members of Congress to meet with constituents are an intrinsic element of American democracy and representative government;

Whereas at approximately 10:10 a.m. on January 8, 2011, a gunman attempted the assassination of Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords, opening fire at her “Congress on your Corner” event in front of a Safeway supermarket in Tucson, Arizona, killing 6 and wounding 13, including Congresswoman Giffords;

Whereas Christina-Taylor Green, Dorothy Morris, John Roll, Phyllis Schneck, Dorwan Stoddard, and Gabriel Zimmerman lost their lives in the attack;

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman began his Congressional career in January 2007 as Constituent Services Supervisor for then newly elected Congresswoman Giffords, a role in which he supervised a robust constituent services operation and worked directly with the people of Arizona’s Eighth Congressional District to help them resolve problems with Federal agencies and to offer other forms of assistance;

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman then served as Congresswoman Giffords’ Director of Community Outreach, a position in which he proactively engaged the Congresswoman and her office with constituencies, organizations, and citizens throughout southern Arizona;

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman organized hundreds of events to allow constituents to meet with Congresswoman Giffords while serving as Director of Community Outreach, and led the organization, planning, and implementation of Congresswoman Giffords’ January 8, 2011 “Congress on your Corner” event;

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman was a 1998 graduate of University High School in Tucson, Arizona, a 2002 graduate of the University of California at Santa Cruz, and a 2006 graduate of Arizona State University, where he received a Masters in social work;

Whereas prior to joining Congresswoman Giffords’ staff, Gabriel Zimmerman was a social worker assisting troubled youth;

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman was an outdoor enthusiast, all-around athlete, and lover of history, who at the time of his death at the age of 30 was engaged to be married, and who was known and respected by countless individuals throughout the Eighth Congressional District;

Whereas staff serve a vital role in the Congress, allowing the legislative branch to exercise its critical constitutional duties and enabling Members to effectively represent their constituents;

Whereas over 15,000 individuals are currently serving as Congressional staffers;

Whereas, on January 8, 2011, Speaker John Boehner stated, in reaction to the Tucson shooting, “I am horrified by the senseless attack on Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords and members of her staff. An attack on one who serves is an attack on all who serve.”; and

Whereas Gabriel Zimmerman was the first Congressional staffer in history to be murdered in the performance of his official duties: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That room HVC 215 of the Capitol Visitor Center is designated as the “Gabriel Zimmerman Meeting Room”.

9. 157 CONG. REC. 18427, 18434, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

10. *Id.* at 18559.

## Ch. 4 § 9

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(11)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 364.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. [Debbie] WASSERMAN SCHULTZ [of Florida]. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed. . . .

---

### GABRIEL ZIMMERMAN MEETING ROOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(12)</sup> The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 364) designating room HVC 215 of the Capitol Visitor Center as the “Gabriel Zimmerman Meeting Room”, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows: . . .

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## § 10. The Senate Chamber

The Senate Chamber is located on the north side of the Capitol building and, like the House Chamber, has been renovated on numerous occasions to allow for the introduction of new technologies. As early as the 1920s, the Senate Chamber was equipped with audio microphones for use by Senators.

---

11. Candice Miller (MI).

12. Lynn Westmoreland (GA).

Television broadcasting of Senate proceedings did not occur until 1986,<sup>(1)</sup> though prior to this time the Senate did authorize limited, ad hoc broadcasts of certain proceedings.<sup>(2)</sup> During the impeachment trial of President William Clinton, the Senate authorized additional lighting and broadcasting equipment to be used in the Senate Chamber.<sup>(3)</sup> The Senate Chamber has also been utilized for funeral services for a deceased Senator.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Senate Chamber has been used for the opposing party's response to the President's state of the Union address,<sup>(5)</sup> and Senate proceedings have been translated live by a sign language interpreter on the floor.<sup>(6)</sup> Senators have agreed to meet in the Old Senate Chamber (also located within the Capitol) to discuss a classified treaty.<sup>(7)</sup> When a disturbance occurs in the Senate gallery, the Presiding Officer may order the galleries cleared.<sup>(8)</sup> Senate floor privileges have been extended to the House Parliamentarian during various Congresses.<sup>(9)</sup>

On one occasion, the Senate met in pro forma session at the nearby Postal Square Building, due to an earthquake in the Washington, D.C., area.<sup>(10)</sup>

**§ 10.1 By unanimous consent, the Senate considered a resolution authorizing ad hoc radio and television coverage of Senate proceedings (relating to the determination of a contested election for a seat from the state of New Hampshire).**

On June 9, 1975,<sup>(11)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD [of West Virginia]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business before the Senate be temporarily laid aside for not to exceed 5 minutes, and that the Senate resume the consideration of Senate Resolution 177.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(12)</sup> Without objection, it is so ordered. The resolution will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 177) to permit radio, television, and photographic coverage of all proceedings of the Senate relating to the determination of the contested election for a seat in the United States Senate from the State of New Hampshire. . . .

1. See § 10.2, *infra*.
2. See § 10.1, *infra*.
3. See § 10.7, *infra*.
4. See § 7.23, *supra*.
5. See § 10.3, *infra*.
6. See § 10.6, *infra*.
7. See § 10.4, *infra*.
8. See § 10.5, *infra*.
9. See § 10.8, *infra*.
10. See § 10.9, *infra*.
11. 121 CONG. REC. 17864-65, 94th Cong. 1st Sess.
12. James Abourezk (SD).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended. The resolution (S. Res. 177) as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings in open session of the Senate with respect to the determination of the contested election for a seat in the United States Senate from the State of New Hampshire may be broadcast by radio and television, contingent upon some limitations of debate being ordered by the Senate. Rule IV of the Rules for Regulation of the Senate wing of the United States Capitol is also accordingly suspended for the purpose of photography, contingent upon some limitation of debate being ordered by the Senate. Be it further

*Resolved*, That such broadcasting shall be accomplished in conformity with procedures thereon agreed upon by the joint floor leadership. The implementation of such procedures shall be effected by the joint floor leadership after consultation with the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT [of Pennsylvania]. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. [Michael] MANSFIELD [of Montana]. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

**§ 10.2 Over the course of several years, the Senate authorized studies and limited experiments in audio and television coverage of its proceedings, culminating in full cable broadcast of Senate proceedings on the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) in 1986.**

On April 21, 1982,<sup>(13)</sup> the Senate agreed to a resolution directing its Committee on Rules and Administration to provide for television and radio coverage of Senate sessions, said resolution to become effective on the date the Senate agreed to a subsequent resolution reported by that committee containing regulations to implement such coverage:

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(14)</sup> The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 20), as amended, was passed as follows:

S. RES. 20

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized and directed to provide for television and/or radio coverage (including videotapes and radio broadcasting recordings) of proceedings in the Senate Chamber. This resolution shall become effective on the date on which the Senate agrees to a resolution which is hereby required to be reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration 60 days from adoption of this resolution containing such regulations and/or rules changes needed to implement television and/or radio coverage of the Senate.

Mr. [Howard] BAKER [of Tennessee]. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD [of West Virginia]. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

On February 27, 1986,<sup>(15)</sup> the Senate adopted a resolution providing, *inter alia*, for radio coverage of Senate proceedings to begin immediately and for

13. 128 CONG. REC. 7306, 97th Cong. 2d Sess.

14. Dan Quayle (IN).

15. 132 CONG. REC. 3130-32, 3151, 3156, 99th Cong. 2d Sess.



live continuous television coverage to begin on June 1, 1986, terminating on July 15, 1986, with a requirement that the Senate vote on permanent television coverage:

#### TV AND RADIO COVERAGE OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(16)</sup> The clerk will state the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 28) to improve Senate proceedings.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution.

Mr. [Robert] DOLE [of Kansas]. Mr. President, pending business is Senate Resolution 28; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

---

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1636

(Purpose: To improve Senate procedures)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am about to send to the desk a substitute amendment sponsored by the leadership, and others. There will be a number of other Members who I assume may want to cosponsor, and some may not want to, which is the result of hours and hours and hours of discussion by Members on each side, some who were for, some who were against, and some who had no strong feelings on TV in the Senate. I believe we have reached a point where we ought to determine whether this more or less consensus will be adopted by the Senate.

In my view, it strikes a good balance. I would be happy to discuss it in detail after it is before the Senate.

I therefore send it to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), for himself, and Senators MATHIAS, BYRD, ARMSTRONG, GORE, and WILSON, proposes an amendment numbered 1636.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the substitute amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The substitute amendment follows:

In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

“That (a) the Senate hereby authorizes and directs that there be both television and radio broadcast coverage (together with videotape and audio recordings) of proceedings in the Senate Chamber.

(b) Such broadcast coverage shall be—

(1) provided in accordance with provisions of this resolution;

(2) provided continuously, except for any time when the Senate is conducting a quorum call, or when a meeting with closed doors is ordered; and

(3) provided subject to the provisions pertaining to the Senate gallery contained in the following Standing Rules of the Senate: rule XIX, paragraphs 6 and 7; rule XXV, paragraph 1(n); and rule XXXIII, paragraph 2.

SEC. 2. The radio and television broadcast of Senate proceedings shall be supervised and operated by the Senate.

---

16. Daniel Evans (WA).

SEC. 3. The television broadcast of Senate proceedings shall follow the Presiding Officer and Senators who are speaking clerks and the Chaplain except during rollcall votes when the television cameras shall show the entire Chamber.

SEC. 4. (a) The broadcast coverage by radio and television of the proceedings of the Senate shall be implemented as provided in this section.

(b) The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, shall—

(1) construct necessary broadcasting facilities for both radio and television (including a control room and the modification of Senate sound and lighting fixtures);

(2) employ necessary expert consultants; and

(3) acquire and install all necessary equipment and facilities to (A) produce a broadcast-quality “live” audio and color video signal of such proceedings, and (B) provide an archive-quality audio and color video tape recording of such proceedings:

*Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol, in carrying out the duties specified in clauses (1) through (3) of this subsection, shall not enter into any contract for the purchase or installation of equipment, for employment of any consultant, or for the provision of training to any person, unless the same shall first have been approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(c) The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall (1) employ such staff as may be necessary, working in conjunction with the Senate Recording and Photographic Studios, to operate and maintain all broadcast audio and color video equipment installed pursuant to this resolution, (2) make audio and video tape recordings, and copies thereof as requested by the Secretary under clause (4) of this subsection, of Senate proceedings, (3) retain for ninety days after the day any Senate proceedings took place, such recordings thereof, and as soon thereafter as possible, transmit to the Secretary of the Senate copies of such recordings: *Provided*, That the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, in carrying out the duties specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this subsection, shall comply with appropriate Senate procurement and other regulations, and (4) if authorized by the Senate at a later date the Secretary of the Senate shall (A) obtain from the Sergeant at Arms copies of audio and video tape recordings of Senate proceedings and make such copies available, upon payment to her of a fee fixed therefor by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and (B) receive from the Sergeant at Arms such recordings thereof, and as soon thereafter as possible, transmit to the Librarian of Congress and to the Archivist of the United States archive-quality copies of such recordings.

SEC. 5. (a) Radio Coverage of Senate proceedings shall—

(1) begin as soon as the necessary equipment has been installed; and

(2) be provided continuously at all times when the Senate is in session (or is meeting in Committee of the Whole), except for any time when a meeting with closed doors is ordered.

(b) As soon as practicable but no later than May 1, there shall begin a test period during which tests of radio and television coverage of Senate proceedings shall be conducted by the staffs of the Committee on Rules and Administration and of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate. Television coverage of Senate proceedings shall go live June 1, 1986. The test period aforementioned shall end on July 15, 1986.

(c) During such test period—

(1) final procedures for camera direction control shall be established;

(2) television coverage of Senate proceedings shall not be transmitted between May 1st and June 1st, except that, at the direction of the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, such coverage may be transmitted over the coaxial cable system of the Architect of the Capitol; and

(3) recordings of Senate proceedings shall be retained by the Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 6. The use of tape duplications of radio coverage of the proceedings of the Senate for political purposes is strictly prohibited; and any such tape duplication furnished to any person shall be made on the condition that it not be used for political purposes. The use of tape duplications of T.V. coverage for any purpose outside the Senate is strictly prohibited until the Senate provides otherwise.

SEC. 7. Any changes in the regulations made by this resolution shall be made only by Senate resolution. However, the Committee on Rules and Administration may adopt such procedures and such regulations, which do not contravene the regulations made by this resolution, as it deems necessary to assure the proper implementation of the purposes of this resolution.

SEC. 8. Such funds as may be necessary (but not in excess of \$3,500,000) to carry out this resolution shall be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate.

SEC. 9. That Rule XXX, paragraph 1(b), is amended to read as follows:

“(b) When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise directs, lie over one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time, after which amendments may be proposed. At any

stage of such proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty." . . .

SEC. 10. That paragraph 2 of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 14. Provided, that if the Senate authorizes the permanent televising of the Senate pursuant to section 15, that radio and television coverage of the Senate shall be made available on a "live" basis and free of charge to (1) any accredited member of the Senate Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery, (2) the coaxial cable system of the Architect of the Capitol, and (3) such other news gathering, educational, or information distributing entity as may be authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration to receive such broadcasts. . . .

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me state very quickly, and then I will turn it over to Senator MATHIAS, Chairman of the Rules Committee, Senator BYRD, Senator LONG, Senator ARMSTRONG, and others who may want to discuss this. Let me just summarize what the substitute does.

The first section of the resolution provides for a test period for coverage of the Senate by television to begin no later than May 1, 1986—hopefully it will start earlier than that, but no later than May 1, 1986—and to go live on June 1, 1986. Coverage will be gavel to gavel except for those times that the Senate is conducting quorum calls.

I might add as an aside that I would assume from time to time when there is no business that we would probably be standing in recess, and of course those periods would not be covered.

Only Senators speaking, and the Presiding Officer as well as the Chaplain and the clerks, will be shown on television. The entire Chamber will be shown during rollcall votes to give the viewer an opportunity to see what happens during a rollcall vote. And we have provided that obviously the clerk should be covered when they are reading the amendments, the Chaplain obviously should be covered, the Presiding Officer covered when there is actually some action which involves the Presiding Officer, or when you are showing the entire Chamber you also would show the Presiding Officer. . . .

The rules changes include a 30-hour limit on postcloture consideration, reduction of the 3-day rule on reports to 2 days, waiving the reading of the Journal by a vote, elimination of the Committee of the Whole on treaties, and a provision requiring the conference reports be available on each Senator's desk before they are in order to be called up are proposed.

I say with reference to the motion to proceed which I felt very strongly about, we now have a substitute which does help the leadership at least bring matters before the Senate by waiving the reading of the Journal. . . .

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], on behalf of himself and Mr. LONG, proposes an amendment numbered 1641.

Mr. [David] Boren. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike Sec. 15 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 15. Television coverage of the Senate shall cease at the close of business July 15, 1986, and television coverage of the Senate and the rules changes contained herein shall continue, if the Senate agrees to the question, which shall be put one hour after the Senate convenes on July 29, 1986, "Shall radio and television coverage continue after

this date, and shall the rules changes contained herein continue?" There shall be 12 hours of debate on this question, to be equally divided and controlled in the usual form, at the end of which any Senator may propose as an alternative the question, "Shall the test period continue for thirty days?". On this question there shall be one hour of debate, equally divided and controlled in the usual form. If this question is decided in the affirmative, then thirty days hence, one hour after the Senate convenes, the Senate shall proceed to vote without intervening action on the question, "Shall radio and television coverage continue after this date and shall the rules changes contained herein continue?". . . .

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll. . . .

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 21, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 24 Leg.]

On June 2, 1986,<sup>(17)</sup> the Majority Leader of the Senate announced the inception of televised Senate proceedings on a six-week test basis, pursuant to the resolution previously adopted:

#### A DAY OF HISTORY: TELEVISION IN THE SENATE

Mr. [Robert] DOLE [of Kansas]. Mr. President, there is no doubt about it: This day is historic in many ways. It is exciting in many ways.

Not that TV in the Senate is here, now that the public has an opportunity—and we underscore "opportunity—I doubt that we will ever be without television in the Senate, except for that period when we pull the plug and take a look at ourselves and see what we might do to correct certain areas.

On July 29, 1986,<sup>(18)</sup> the Senate voted to continue radio and television coverage of its proceedings as well as the rules changes implementing that coverage:

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(19)</sup> All time having been yielded back, the question before the Senate is, Shall radio and television coverage continue after this date, and shall the rules changes contained in Senate Resolution 28 continue?

The yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. [Alan] SIMPSON [of Wyoming]. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] would vote "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. [Jacob] HECHT [of Nevada]). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

17. 132 CONG. REC. 12042, 99th Cong. 2d Sess.

18. 132 CONG. REC. 17905, 99th Cong. 2d Sess.

19. Thad Cochran (MS).

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 21 as follows:

**§ 10.3 The Senate suspended, by unanimous consent, the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing (and the standing rules of the Senate) to permit the Senate Majority Leader to use the Senate Chamber for the televised Democratic party response following the President's state of the Union address.**

On January 25, 1988,<sup>(20)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

WAIVER OF CERTAIN SENATE RULES

Mr. [Robert] BYRD [of West Virginia]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that rule III and rule IV, paragraph 1, of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing, and rule XXXIII, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate be suspended for the purpose of the response by the majority leader to the State of the Union Address today.

Mr. [Ted] STEVENS [of Alaska]. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I would like to state that it is my understanding that the chairman of the Rules Committee has cleared this matter.

I have been contacted by the distinguished majority leader, as the ranking Republican on the Rules Committee. I wonder, if there would be no objection that following the request of the majority leader, I could put in the RECORD the letter that was sent by the majority leader to our Republican leader, setting forth the terms under which this unanimous-consent request has been agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore.<sup>(21)</sup> Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

*U.S. Senate,  
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,  
Washington, DC, January 23, 1988.*

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,  
*Republican Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR ROBERT: This will refer to our telephone conversation in which we discussed the use of the Senate floor for the Democratic Response immediately following the President's State of the Union Address on Monday evening.

As one who is very particular about the Senate's rules and regulations, I specified that the use of the Senate Chamber in this instance would be under the following strict conditions:

(1) The precedent is limited to "the formal response" to the President's State of the Union Address.

(2) The precedent is further limited to "the formal response" carried by one or more of the major networks.

(3) Only a Senate Leader (myself in this instance) would be using and speaking from the Senate Chamber.

(4) The occasion is the official response by one of the two major political parties—the party not in control of the White House.

20. 134 CONG. REC. 3–4, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

21. Harry Reid (NV).

(5) There is no participant in the response other than a Senate Leader; the response follows immediately after the President's address to the two Houses; and no charts or other visual aids will be used.

(6) There will be no audience present in the galleries or on the floor of the Chamber, the only persons present being the network pool camera personnel.

Inasmuch as the State of the Union Address occurs only once a year, and the President speaks from the House Chamber, I feel that this request is appropriate, especially when limited to the foregoing restrictions. At such time as the Democratic Party may be in control of the White House in a future year, the Republican Leader would be entitled to the same privilege.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD.

Mr. [Robert] DOLE [of Kansas]. Mr. President, if the majority leader will yield—and reserving the right to object—I have discussed this at length with the majority leader. I have no problem with it. I think it has been very tightly circumscribed, as the letter will indicate, and I have no objection to the request.

I appreciate the majority leader calling me in South Dakota, in Rapid City, on Saturday. We had a good discussion. I had been apprised earlier by the distinguished Senator from Alaska, through staff.

I thank the majority leader for his courtesy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the majority leader is granted.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Republican leader. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], who is the ranking member of the Rules Committee, and I thank Mr. FORD, who is the chairman of the Rules Committee.

The restrictions are very, very tight, and the precedent they will set is one which, of course, will be the privilege of the leader on the other side of the aisle at some point in the future.

**§ 10.4 By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to meet in closed session in the Old Senate Chamber the next day for a three-hour session to debate classified information.**

On March 28, 1988,<sup>(22)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(23)</sup> Is there any objection to that unanimous-consent request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOSED SESSION AT 9:30 A.M. TUESDAY

Mr. [Robert] BYRD [of West Virginia]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 9:30 a.m. tomorrow the Senate go into closed session; that it meet in the Old Senate Chamber for this closed session; that it stay in closed session no longer than 12:45 p.m., and that the time for debate be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

22. 134 CONG. REC. 5415, 100th Cong. 2d Sess.

23. Wendell Ford (KY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection to the unanimous-consent request of the majority leader? Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS AT 12:45 P.M.

**§ 10.5 In the Senate, where there is a disturbance in the galleries, the Presiding Officer has the discretion to order those responsible for the disturbance to be removed, or to order the entire galleries to be cleared temporarily.**

On November 21, 1989,<sup>(24)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

SENATE GALLERIES

Mr. [Lincoln] CHAFEE [of Rhode Island]. Mr. President, I notice the galleries have been cleared. Is there a reason for that? I hope the public would be permitted back into the gallery.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(25)</sup> The Senator's observation is well taken. The Chair, as soon as business is completed, was going to allow the galleries to be again filled.

Mr. CHAFEE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. [Alan] SIMPSON [of Wyoming]. Mr. President, I thank the acting leader for his cooperation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms is instructed that the galleries can now be filled with people wishing to view the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, might I make a further suggestion?

It would be my hope that if there are disturbances in the gallery, the individuals be removed rather than the galleries cleared. I think we have adequate staff to control the galleries, and I think it is giving in to a few malcontents, a few disturbers, to clear everybody out because there are several who are causing trouble.

Mr. President, I suspect that there will be probably more to come in who will cause trouble, but I do not think the answer is to clear all the galleries.

Obviously, the situation has not come out of control. I hope that the Sergeant at Arms would have adequate personnel, and I believe he does, to remove those who are causing the disturbances rather than having everybody, many of them innocent visitors to Washington who have come to see the Senate, forced out of the galleries after they have waited in line a considerable time to observe the proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would respond to the Senator from Rhode Island, it is discretionary with the Chair as to whether or not the individuals should be removed from the gallery.

Mr. CHAFEE. I appreciate that, Mr. President, and I have full confidence in the Chair's judgment. I do offer that as a suggestion, because I do not think this is the last time we are going to see that occur.

I thank the Chair.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I think my colleagues might be interested to recall that Senator BYRD, as majority leader, and Senator DOLE, as our minority leader, appointed

24. 135 CONG. REC. 31277, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

25. Harry Reid (NV).

Senator CRANSTON and myself as a working group with the two whips from the House, the majority and minority whips, to discuss security issues in the Capitol area. That was some years ago.

Our work was presented. Some did not accept that work; they felt it was intrusive, and yet you will note that we have cleared the Capitol Plaza of automobiles—that was never thought to be a possibility—because we were told by security people of the highest caliber that if we were to be the target of terrorism or simply malcontents or whoever may be involved, one of the most extraordinary ways of doing that is simply to target our cars, place a plastic explosive underneath the vehicle, so that it is parked next to the Capitol, and take a chunk of the Capitol off with it, plus a few more cars.

Then, of course, one evening right here—some may not recall—we had a late session. We would have been here. It was a Monday night. I remember there were many clustered off the floor watching various activities, including Monday night football.

We left then about 11. And at 12 o'clock, an explosive device blew in all the windows in this hall, and would have taken several Democratic and Republican Senators.

So I agree totally with Senator CHAFEE; yet, there is a sensitive balance between democracy and anarchy. I hope we can always keep the Galleries open. But in my capacity, with Senator CRANSTON, as the leader of that group, I can show you some remarkable cases of people bringing devices into the Capital area who had a great mischief in mind.

I think it is worth considering that we should not let the actions of a few deter this great experiment that does take place in our Congress.

I did want my colleagues to know that it is a very serious issue, and if any of you wish to review any of that confidential material you are certainly welcome to do so. It is rather startling.

I thank the Chair.

**§ 10.6 By unanimous consent, the Senate permitted debate on a conference report to be “signed” (live sign language for hearing impaired in corner of television screen by signer on Senate floor).**

On July 11, 1990,<sup>(26)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on S. 933 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(27)</sup> The report will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 933) to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of June 26, 1990.)

26. 136 CONG. REC. 17029, 17059, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

27. Brock Adams (WA).



Mr. [George] MITCHELL [of Maine]. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of the conference report on S. 933, debate be signed as part of Senate television coverage today. . . .

**§ 10.7 The Senate by unanimous consent considered and adopted a resolution providing for additional equipment and furniture to be installed in its chamber to accommodate the impeachment trial managers on the part of the House and counsel for the President, including equipment for display of video or audio evidence.**

On January 14, 1999,<sup>(28)</sup> the following occurred in the Senate:

The Senate met at 1:04 p.m. and was called to order by the Chief Justice of the United States.

---

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The CHIEF JUSTICE.<sup>(29)</sup> The Senate will convene as a Court of Impeachment. The Chaplain will offer a prayer.

---

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose providential care has never varied all through our Nation's history, we ask You for a special measure of wisdom for the women and men of this Senate as they act as jurors in this impeachment trial. You have been our Nation's refuge and strength in triumphs and troubles, prosperity and problems. Now, dear Father, help us through this difficult time. As You guided the Senators to unity in matters of procedure, continue to make them one in their search for the truth and in their expression of justice. Keep them focused in a spirit of nonpartisan patriotism today and in the crucial days to come. Bless the distinguished Chief Justice as he presides over this trial. We commit to You all that is said and done and ultimately decided. In Your holy Name. Amen.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The Sergeant at Arms will make the proclamation.

The Sergeant at Arms, James W. Ziglar, made proclamation as follows:

Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silent, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The Presiding Officer recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. [Trent] LOTT [of Mississippi]. Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

INSTALLING EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. LOTT. I send a resolution to the desk providing for installing equipment and furniture in the Senate Chamber and ask that it be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

28. 145 CONG. REC. 357, 106th Cong. 1st Sess.

29. William Rehnquist.

## Ch. 4 § 10

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 17), to authorize the installation of appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate Chamber for the impeachment trial.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. Without objection, the resolution is considered and agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 17) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 17

*Resolved*, That in recognition of the unique requirements raised by the impeachment trial of a President of the United States, the Sergeant at Arms shall install appropriate equipment and furniture in the Senate chamber for use by the managers from the House of Representatives and counsel to the President in their presentations to the Senate during all times that the Senate is sitting for trial with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding.

SEC. 2. The appropriate equipment and furniture referred to in the first section is as follows:

(1) A lectern, a witness table and chair if required, and tables and chairs to accommodate an equal number of managers from the House of Representatives and counsel for the President which shall be placed in the well of the Senate.

(2) Such equipment as may be required to permit the display of video, or audio evidence, including video monitors and microphones, which may be placed in the chamber for use by the managers from the House of Representatives or the counsel to the President.

SEC. 3. All equipment and furniture authorized by this resolution shall be placed in the chamber in a manner that provides the least practicable disruption to Senate proceedings.

### § 10.8 By unanimous consent, the Senate granted to the House Parliamentarian and his five assistants privileges of the floor of the Senate during the 111th Congress.<sup>(30)</sup>

On January 6, 2009,<sup>(31)</sup> the following occurred:

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. [Harry] REID [of Nevada]. Mr. President, I send to the desk en bloc 12 unanimous-consent requests and I ask for their immediate consideration en bloc; that the requests be agreed to en bloc, that the motion to reconsider the adoption of these requests be laid upon the table and that they appear separately in the record.

Before the Chair rules, I would like to point out these requests are routine, done at the beginning of each new Congress, and they entail issues such as authority for the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to meet, authorizing the Secretary to receive reports at the desk, establishing leader time each day, and floor privileges for House Parliamentarians.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(32)</sup> Without objection, it is so ordered.

The requests read as follows: . . .

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his five assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 111th Congress.

**30.** *Parliamentarian's Note*: This privilege had been extended to the House Parliamentarian consistently for many decades but has not been renewed in recent Congresses.

**31.** 155 CONG. REC. 43, 111th Cong. 1st Sess.

**32.** John Tester (MT).

**§ 10.9 Form of Senate proceedings convened at an alternate time and place due to an earthquake.**

The Senate was scheduled for a 2:30 p.m. pro forma on August 23, 2011. The earthquake tremors struck the Washington region at approximately 1:51 p.m. The Senate instead convened at 3:30 p.m. in the Postal Square Building. On August 23, 2011,<sup>(33)</sup> the following occurred:

The Senate met at 3:30 p.m. and 9 seconds and was called to order by the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

---

**APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER.<sup>(34)</sup> The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUE).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
*Washington, DC, August 23, 2011.*

*To the Senate:*

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUE,  
*President pro tempore.*

Mr. COONS thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

---

**RECESS UNTIL AUGUST 26, 2011 AT 11:15 A.M.**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 11:15 a.m. on Friday.

Whereupon, the Senate, at 3:30 and 37 seconds, recessed until Friday, August 26, 2011, at 11:15 a.m.

---

**33.** 157 CONG. REC. 12952, 112th Cong. 1st Sess.

**34.** Chris Coons (DE).



## INDEX—HOUSE FACILITIES AND CAPITOL GROUNDS

### **Accessibility**

- galleries, §§ 4, 4.8
- rostrum, § 1.7
- sign language, §§ 10, 10.6

### **Architect of the Capitol**

- appointment by President with advice and consent of Senate, § 7
- artworks, jurisdiction over, § 7
- Capitol complex, authority over, §§ 7, 9
- House Chamber, authority over, § 1.2
- House office buildings, authority over, §§ 7, 8
- Library of Congress, authority over, § 7
- Office of the Capitol Visitor Center, §§ 9, 9.2
- statuary, jurisdiction over, §§ 7, 7.18
- Superintendent of House Office Buildings, §§ 7, 8

### **Art and Statuary**

- Architect of the Capitol, jurisdiction, §§ 7, 7.18
- Capitol, placement of artworks and statuary in, §§ 7, 7.15, 7.18, 7.24
- Capitol Visitor Center, placement of statues in, §§ 7, 7.22
- Clerk of the House, jurisdiction, § 7
- House Administration, Committee on, jurisdiction, § 7
- Rotunda, placement of statues in, § 7.18
- Statuary Hall, placement of statues in, §§ 7, 7.20

### **Audio-Visual Broadcasting**

- Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN), §§ 3, 3.1
- closed-circuit broadcasting, §§ 3, 3.1
- committee proceedings, broadcasting of, §§ 3, 3.6
- Congressional Record, insertion regarding, § 3.3
- generally, § 3

- impeachment hearings of President Richard Nixon, §§ 3, 3.1

- impeachment trial of President William Clinton, § 10.7

- Internet streaming coverage, § 3

- microphones, see **House Chamber**

- non-legislative debate, broadcasting of, §§ 3, 3.2–3.5

- “Oxford-style” debate, protocols for, §§ 3, 3.5

- panning the House Chamber during special-order speeches, §§ 3, 3.2–3.5

- photography, see **House Chamber**

- resolutions authorizing, § 3.1

- Senate Chamber, audio-visual broadcasting in, §§ 10, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7

- Speaker’s authority over, §§ 3, 3.1–3.5

- unauthorized broadcasting, prohibition on, § 3

- voting, broadcasting of, §§ 3, 3.7

- voting information, display of, § 3.1

### **Attending Physician**

- security briefing conducted by, § 1.16

### **Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN)**

- see **Audio-Visual Broadcasting**

### **Capitol**

- artworks in, placement of, §§ 7, 7.15

- Architect of the Capitol, see **Architect of the Capitol**

- Capitol crypt, §§ 7.17, 7.23

- Capitol Grounds, ceremonies conducted on, §§ 7, 7.11

- Capitol Grounds generally, § 7

- Capitol Rotunda, see **Capitol Rotunda**

- Capitol Visitor Center, see **Capitol Visitor Center**

- ceremonies conducted in, see **Ceremonies**

- designating rooms and areas in, §§ 7, 7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6–7.9

## Ch. 4

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

House Chamber, see **House Chamber**  
legislative call system, § 2

Rotunda, see **Capitol Rotunda**

safety issues regarding, §§ 1, 1.8, 1.21

security incidents in, §§ 1, 1.13, 7

Senate Chamber, see **Senate Chamber**

Statuary Hall, see **Statuary Hall**

statues in, placement of, §§ 7, 7.24

United States Capitol Preservation Commission, § 7

### **Capitol Crypt**

see **Capitol**

### **Capitol Grounds**

see **Capitol**

### **Capitol Police**

Capitol Police Board, § 7

Capitol Police Chief, briefings by, §§ 1, 1.13, 1.16

Capitol Police headquarters, redesignating, § 7.5

Capitol Police officers, designating “document entrance” of the Capitol after, § 7.6

jurisdiction, § 7

security briefing conducted by Chief of, §§ 1, 1.13, 1.16

security incident of July 24, 1998, §§ 1, 1.13, 7.5, 7.6

### **Capitol Rotunda**

authorizing use of, §§ 1.12, 7.10, 7.14, 7.16, 7.18, 7.19

ceremonies conducted in, §§ 1.12, 7, 7.10, 7.14, 7.16, 7.18, 7.19

jurisdiction shared between House and Senate, § 7

statues, placement in, § 7.18

### **Capitol Visitor Center**

catafalque, §§ 7, 7.23

ceremonies conducted in, §§ 7, 7.13, 7.14, 7.22

designating rooms and areas in, §§ 9, 9.1, 9.4

Emancipation hall, §§ 7, 7.13, 7.14, 7.22, 9, 9.1

film footage of House Chamber obtained for exhibit in, § 5.1

history, § 9

Office of the Capitol Visitor Center, §§ 9, 9.2

jurisdiction shared between House and Senate, § 7

security briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 9.3

security incident in, § 7

statues in, placement of, §§ 7, 7.22

### **Catafalque**

use of, §§ 7, 7.23

### **Caucuses**

see **Party Organization**

### **Ceremonies**

Capitol Grounds, ceremonies conducted on, §§ 7, 7.11

Capitol Rotunda, ceremonies conducted in, §§ 1.12, 7, 7.10, 7.14, 7.16, 7.18, 7.19

Capitol Visitor Center, ceremonies conducted in, §§ 7, 7.13, 7.14, 7.22

ceremonial displays in the House Chamber, Speaker’s discretion regarding, §§ 1, 1.4

ceremonial functions, exception to restrictions on floor access, §§ 6, 6.7

floor privileges during ceremonies in the House Chamber, §§ 5, 5.2, 5.11

inauguration ceremonies, President, §§ 7, 7.14

inauguration ceremonies, Vice President, § 5.11

joint meetings, foreign language translation in the House Chamber, § 3

religious ceremonies not conducted in House Chamber, § 1

Senate Chamber, ceremonies in, §§ 7.23, 10

Statuary Hall, ceremonies conducted in, §§ 7, 7.12, 7.17

vice-presidential swearing-in ceremony, announcement regarding floor privileges, § 5.11

### **Chamber**

see **House Chamber** and **Senate Chamber**

### **Classified Security Briefings**

see **Security Briefings**

### **Clerk of the House**

audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, control of cameras, §§ 3.2, 3.4

artworks, jurisdiction over, § 7

floor privileges of, § 5

### **Cloakrooms**

see **Party Organization**

### **Committees**

audio-visual broadcasting of committee proceedings, §§ 3, 3.6

correspondence regarding audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, § 3.3

floor privileges of staff from, §§ 5, 5.3–5.5, 5.7, 5.8

House Administration, Committee on, jurisdiction over artworks, § 7

House Administration, Committee on, jurisdiction over Capitol, § 7

House Administration, Committee on, role in regulating former Members' access to House facilities, § 6.7

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, jurisdiction of, § 7

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, reauthorizing, § 7.14

staff permitted on the floor, §§ 5, 5.3–5.5, 5.7, 5.8

Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on, jurisdiction over Capitol, § 7

### **Contested Elections**

see **Election Contests**

### **Congressional Record**

audio-visual broadcasting, announcement regarding submitted for publication by Speaker, § 3.1

audio-visual broadcasting, insertion regarding special-order speeches, § 3.3

electronic voting system protocols submitted for publication by Speaker, § 2

floor privileges, policy statements submitted for publication by Speaker, §§ 1.17, 5, 5.5

gallery disturbances noted in, § 4.5

House Chamber use policy statements submitted for publication by Speaker, §§ 1, 1.17

House Office Building Commission regulations published in, §§ 8, 8.1

### **Death**

former Member, memorial service for, § 7.12

Senator, memorial service for, §§ 7.10, 7.23

shooting of Capitol Police officers, §§ 1.13, 7.5, 7.6

staff, designating room after deceased, § 9.4

### **Decorum**

attire in the House Chamber, §§ 1.2, 1.3

Chair, remarks in debate must be addressed to, §§ 6, 6.9

galleries, prohibition on referencing visitors in, §§ 1.18, 4

microphones turned off in response to disorderly behavior, §§ 3, 3.13, 3.14

### **Delegates and the Resident Commissioner**

floor privileges of, § 5

### **Doorkeeper**

floor privileges, role in enforcing rule on, § 5.6

## Ch. 4

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

### **Election Contests**

- floor privileges of contestants, § 6.6
- Senate contested election, audio–visual broadcast of, § 10.1

### **Electronic Devices**

- Speaker’s announced policy regarding, § 1
- unauthorized use for photography or broadcasting, prohibition on, § 3

### **Electronic Voting System**

- see **Voting**

### **Emancipation Hall**

- see **Capitol Visitor Center**

### **Floor Privileges**

- see **House Floor**

### **Former Members**

- see **Members**

### **Galleries**

- accessibility, §§ 4, 4.8
- clearing, §§ 4, 4.1
- disruptions in, §§ 4, 4.2–4.4
- disturbances in, §§ 4, 4.5–4.7
- oath of office, administration of, visitors requested to stand during, §§ 4, 4.9
- press access to, §§ 4, 4.10
- Senate galleries, §§ 10, 10.5
- Speaker’s authority over, § 4
- visitors, prohibition on referencing in debate, §§ 1.18, 4,
- visitors requested to stand during administration of oath of office, §§ 4, 4.9

### **Handouts**

- Speaker’s announced policies regarding, §§ 1, 1.17, 5.9

### **Hall of the House**

- see **House Chamber**

### **House Administration, Committee on,**

- see **Committees**

### **House Chamber**

- access to, announcement regarding, §§ 1, 1.1
- attire of Members in, §§ 1.2, 1.3
- audio–visual broadcasting in, §§ 3, 3.1–3.5, 3.7
- ceremonial displays, Speaker’s discretion regarding, §§ 1, 1.4
- ceremonial joint meeting, foreign language translation of, § 3
- ceremonial joint meeting, restrictions on access, § 5.2
- ceremonies, religious, not conducted in, § 1
- cloakrooms, see **Party Organization**
- decorum announcements, § 1.18
- doors, closed, §§ 1, 1.6, 5.11
- doors, locked, §§ 1, 1.6
- electronic devices, use in, see **Electronic Devices**
- electronic voting system, see **Voting**
- evacuation drills, §§ 1, 1.10
- floor privileges, see **House Floor**
- galleries, see **Galleries**
- joint meeting, foreign language translation, § 3
- joint meeting, restrictions on access, § 5.2
- joint session, announcement regarding seating for, § 1.19
- microphones, §§ 2, 3, 3.10–3.14
- official photograph taken in, §§ 3, 3.8
- party caucus meetings conducted in, §§ 1.11, 1.13
- photography in, official photograph, §§ 3, 3.8
- photography in, prohibition on, § 3
- photography in, resolutions authorizing, §§ 3, 3.8, 3.9
- quorum calls, announcement regarding access during, §§ 1, 1.1
- religious ceremonies not conducted in, § 1
- repairs and renovations, §§ 1, 1.7, 2



rostrum accessibility, § 1.7  
 safety issues regarding, §§ 1, 1.8, 1.21  
 security briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 1.14  
 security incidents in, § 1.9  
 secret sessions conducted in, § 1  
 smoking, prohibition on, § 1.20  
 Speaker's authority over, see **Speaker of the House**  
 Speaker's Lobby, see **Speaker's Lobby**  
 temperature control, §§ 1, 1.2, 1.3  
 unauthorized broadcasting in, prohibition on, § 3  
 votes, announcement regarding access during, §§ 1, 1.1  
 voting, audio-visual broadcast of, §§ 3, 3.7

#### **House Floor**

ceremonial functions, exception to restrictions on floor access, §§ 6, 6.7  
 ceremonies, floor privileges during, §§ 5, 5.2, 5.11  
 committee staff, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 5.3–5.5, 5.7, 5.8  
 Delegates and the Resident Commissioner, floor privileges of, § 5  
 electronic devices, Speaker's announced policies regarding, §§ 1, 1.17  
 floor privileges generally, §§ 1, 1.7, 1.17, 3, 5, 5.1–5.16, 6, 6.1–6.9,  
 former Members, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 6, 6.1–6.9  
 handouts, Speaker's announced policies regarding, §§ 1, 1.17, 5.9  
 Members, floor privileges of, § 5  
 Members, former, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 6, 6.1–6.9  
 Members' staff, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 5.5, 5.9, 5.10  
 minority employees, floor privileges of, § 5  
 officers of the House, floor privileges of, § 5

parliamentary inquiries regarding floor privileges, §§ 5.9, 6, 6.3, 6.5  
 President, floor privileges of, § 5  
 privileges of the floor generally, §§ 1, 1.7, 1.17, 3, 5, 5.1–5.16, 6, 6.1–6.9  
 resolutions authorizing or restricting access, §§ 1.7, 3, 5, 5.1, 5.2  
 Senators, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 5.12, 5.15, 5.16  
 suspension of rules, rule regarding floor privileges may not be waived by, § 5  
 unanimous consent, rule regarding floor privileges may not be waived by, §§ 5, 5.3  
 Vice President, floor privileges of, § 5

#### **House Galleries**

see **Galleries**

#### **House Office Buildings**

Architect of the Capitol, jurisdiction, §§ 7, 8  
 designating buildings after former Members, §§ 7, 7.2, 8  
 fire safety, §§ 1, 1.8  
 GAO office building, temporary relocation to, § 8.2  
 House Office Building Commission, appointments to, § 8.3  
 House Office Building Commission, jurisdiction, §§ 7, 8  
 House Office Building Commission, regulations promulgated by, §§ 8, 8.1  
 legislative call system, § 2  
 office space, assignment of, §§ 8, 8.1  
 security briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 1.15  
 Superintendent of House Office Buildings, jurisdiction, §§ 7, 8

#### **House Office Building Commission**

see **House Office Buildings**

#### **House Pages**

dormitory for, § 8

#### **Impeachment**

## Ch. 4

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

audio-visual broadcast of hearings, §§ 3, 3.1

Senate Chamber, impeachment trials conducted in, §§ 10, 10.7

### **Inaugurations**

presidential inauguration ceremonies, §§ 7, 7.14

vice-presidential inauguration ceremonies, § 5.11

### **Internet Streaming**

see **Audio-Visual Broadcasting**

### **Joint Committees**

see **Committees**

### **Joint Meetings**

see **Ceremonies**

### **Joint Sessions**

floor privileges during, §§ 1.19, 5, 5.12–5.14

House Chamber, announcement regarding seating in, §§ 1.19, 5, 5.12–5.14

### **Legislative Call System**

generally, § 2

### **Library of Congress**

Architect of the Capitol, jurisdiction, § 7

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, jurisdiction, § 7

Librarian of Congress, jurisdiction, § 7

### **Lobbying**

amendments to House rules regarding, §§ 6.1, 6.7

announcement regarding floor access, § 6.4

former Members, restrictions on floor access, §§ 6, 6.1–6.5, 6.7, 6.8

parliamentary inquiries regarding floor access of former Members, §§ 6.3, 6.5, 6.8

regulations regarding floor access promulgated by the Speaker, § 6.2

### **Mace**

history and use, § 7

repair and cleaning, § 7.21

Sergeant-at-Arms' role regarding, §§ 7, 7.21

### **Members**

Delegates and the Resident Commissioner, floor privileges of, § 5

floor privileges of, § 5

former Member, deceased, memorial service in Statuary Hall, § 7.12

former Members, designating rooms and buildings after, §§ 7, 7.1–7.3, 7.7–7.9

former Members, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 6, 6.1–6.9

former Members, portraits of, §§ 7, 7.15

former Members, remarks in debate may not be addressed to, §§ 6, 6.9

Members-elect, floor privileges of, § 5

Members-elect, oath of office administered to, see **Oath of Office**

oath of office, administration to Members-elect, see **Oath of Office**

staff of, floor privileges, §§ 5, 5.5, 5.9, 5.10

### **Members-elect**

see **Members**

### **Microphones**

see **House Chamber**

### **Minority Employees**

see **Party Organization**

### **Morning-hour debate**

see **Non-Legislative Debate**

### **Non-Legislative Debate**

audio-visual broadcast of, §§ 3, 3.2–3.5

morning-hour debate, dispensing with due to safety incident, § 1.21

morning-hour debate, recounting of security incident during, § 1.9

one-minute speech by Speaker regarding audio-visual broadcasting, § 3.2

“Oxford-style” debate, protocols for audio-visual broadcast of, §§ 3, 3.5

parliamentary inquiries regarding audio-visual broadcasting of, §§ 3.2, 3.4

special-order speeches, audio-visual broadcast of, §§ 3, 3.2–3.5

#### **Oath of Office**

gallery visitors requested to stand during administration of, §§ 4, 4.9

Senator on the floor during administration of, § 5.15

vice-presidential swearing-in ceremony, announcement regarding floor privileges, § 5.11

#### **Officers, Officials, and Employees of the House**

Architect of the Capitol, see **Architect of the Capitol**

Attending, Physician, see **Attending Physician**

Capitol Police, see **Capitol Police**

Clerk, see **Clerk of the House**

Doorkeeper, see **Doorkeeper**

floor privileges of, § 5

former officers, floor privileges of, §§ 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.7

House Pages, see **House Pages**

Parliamentarian, see **Parliamentarian**

Sergeant-at-Arms, see **Sergeant-at-Arms**

Speaker, see **Speaker of the House**

Tally Clerk, see **Tally Clerk**

#### **One-Minute Speeches**

see **Non-Legislative Debate**

#### **Parliamentarian**

floor privileges of, § 5

security incident recounted by clerk to, § 1.9

Senate floor privileges of, §§ 10, 10.8

#### **Parliamentary Inquiries**

audio-visual broadcasting of special order speeches, inquiries regarding, §§ 3.2, 3.4

floor privileges, inquiries regarding, §§ 5.9, 6, 6.3, 6.5, 6.8

galleries, inquiries regarding, §§ 4.3, 4.10

House Chamber doors, inquiries regarding, § 1.6

microphones, inquiries regarding, §§ 3.10, 3.11, 3.13

smoking, inquiries regarding, § 1.20

#### **Party Organization**

caucus meetings held in chamber, §§ 1, 1.11, 1.13

cloakrooms, use by party caucuses, § 1

Majority Leader, announcement regarding gallery renovations by, § 4.8

Majority Leader, appointment to House Office Building Commission, §§ 7, 8.3

Majority Leader, former, designating rooms after, § 7.8

Majority Leader, former, portraits of, §§ 7, 7.15

minority employees, floor privileges of, §§ 5, 6.7

Minority Whip, submission for Congressional Record regarding audio-visual broadcasting by, § 3.3

#### **Photography**

see **House Chamber**

#### **President and Vice President**

Architect of the Capitol, President's role in appointment, § 7

bust of President, authorization for unveiling ceremony in Capitol Rotunda, § 7.16

bust of Vice President, authorization for unveiling ceremony in Capitol Rotunda, § 7.19

floor privileges of, § 5

impeachment trial of President conducted in Senate Chamber, §§ 10, 10.7

inauguration ceremonies, President, §§ 7, 7.14

inauguration ceremonies, Vice president, § 5.11

presidential messages, see **Presidential Messages and Communications**

## Ch. 4

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

vice-presidential swearing-in ceremony, announcement regarding floor privileges, § 5.11

### **Presidential Messages and Communications**

floor privileges during joint sessions, §§ 1.19, 5, 5.12–5.14

joint session, announcement regarding seating for, §§ 1.19, 5, 5.12–5.14

state of the Union address, opposing party's response, §§ 10, 10.3

### **Privileged Questions**

amending House rules regarding floor privileges, § 6.1

audio-visual broadcast of House proceedings, resolution authorizing, § 3.1

### **Questions of Privilege**

attire in the House Chamber, resolutions regarding, §§ 1.2, 1.3

audio-visual broadcasting of Members voting, resolution regarding, §§ 3, 3.7

fire safety in Capitol and House office buildings, resolution regarding, § 1.8

floor privileges of a former Member, resolution regarding, §§ 6, 6.6

former Members' floor privileges, resolution regarding, §§ 6, 6.6

microphones, resolution regarding Chair's authority over, §§ 3.13, 3.14

### **Quorums and Quorum Calls**

House Chamber, announcement regarding access during quorum call, §§ 1, 1.1

### **Recess**

emergency recesses, §§ 1, 1.10, 7

party caucus meeting in House chamber during, § 1.11

### **Rotunda**

see **Capitol Rotunda**

### **Rules of the House**

amendments to, §§ 6.1, 6.7

gallery rules enforced prior to adoption of, § 4.7

resolutions amending, §§ 6.1, 6.7

suspension of rules, see **Suspension of Rules**

### **Secret Sessions**

House Chamber preparation for, § 1

### **Security briefings**

Capitol Police Chief, briefings by, §§ 1, 1.13, 1.16

Capitol Visitor Center, briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 9.3

House Chamber, briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 1.14

House office buildings, briefings conducted in, §§ 1, 1.15

Old Senate Chamber, closed classified session conducted in, § 10.4

Sergeant-at-Arms, briefings by, §§ 1, 1.13

### **Security incidents**

Capitol, incidents in, §§ 1, 1.13, 7

Capitol Visitor Center, incidents in, § 7

House Chamber, incidents in, § 1.9

July 24, 1998, §§ 1, 1.13, 7, 7.5, 7.6

Senate office buildings, incidents in, §§ 1.16, 7

### **Senate**

Architect of the Capitol, role in appointing, § 7

Chamber, see **Senate Chamber**

Capitol Rotunda, jurisdiction over, § 7

Capitol Visitor Center, jurisdiction over, § 7

convening in alternate location, § 10.9

designating rooms and areas after Senators, §§ 7, 7.4

Rotunda, jurisdiction over, § 7

Senate Chamber, see **Senate Chamber**

Senate office buildings, security incidents in, §§ 1.16, 7

Senators, see **Senators**

### **Senate Chamber**

alternate facility used for pro forma session, § 10.9  
 audio-visual broadcasting in, §§ 10, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7  
 ceremonies in, §§ 7.23, 10  
 floor privileges for House Parliamentarian, §§ 10, 10.8  
 galleries, §§ 10, 10.5  
 impeachment trials conducted in, §§ 10, 10.7  
 Old Senate Chamber, §§ 10, 10.4  
 repairs and renovations, § 10  
 sign language, use in, §§ 10, 10.6  
 state of the Union address, opposing party's response conducted in, §§ 10, 10.3

#### **Senate office buildings**

see **Senate**

#### **Senators**

deceased Senators, ceremonies regarding, §§ 7.10, 7.23  
 designating rooms and areas after, §§ 7, 7.4  
 floor privileges of, §§ 5, 5.12, 5.15, 5.16  
 Presidents of the Senate, busts of, § 7

#### **Sergeant-at-Arms**

Capitol Police Board, service on, § 7  
 floor privileges of, § 5  
 floor privileges, rules and orders enforced by, §§ 5.6, 6.6  
 gallery disturbances, role in restoring order, § 4.5  
 mace, role regarding, §§ 7, 7.21  
 secret sessions, role in preparing Chamber, § 1  
 security briefing conducted by, §§ 1, 1.13  
 unauthorized photography and broadcasting, prohibition on enforced by, § 3

#### **Speaker of the House**

audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, announcements regarding implementation of, § 3.1

audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, authority over, §§ 3, 3.1–3.6  
 audio-visual broadcasting of House proceedings, one-minute speech regarding, § 3.2  
 ceremonial displays in House Chamber, discretion regarding, §§ 1, 1.4  
 decorum announcements by, §§ 1.2, 1.18, 3.13, 6, 6.9  
 designating rooms and buildings after, §§ 7, 7.1, 7.2, 8  
 electronic devices on the floor, announced policy regarding, §§ 1, 1.17  
 electronic voting system, announced policy regarding, §§ 1, 1.17  
 floor privileges, announcement of policies regarding, §§ 1, 1.17, 5, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8, 5.10–5.14, 6.2, 6.4, 6.7  
 galleries, announcements regarding, §§ 1.18, 4.1–4.7, 4.9  
 handouts on the floor, announced policy regarding, §§ 1, 1.17, 5.9  
 House Chamber, announcement regarding access to, §§ 1, 1.1  
 House Chamber, discretion regarding ceremonial displays in, §§ 1, 1.4  
 House Chamber, status while not in session, announced policy regarding, §§ 1, 1.17  
 House Office Building Commission, appointment to, §§ 7, 8.3  
 House office buildings named after, §§ 7, 7.2, 8  
 microphones, authority over, §§ 3, 3.13, 3.14  
 one-minute speech regarding audio-visual broadcasting, § 3.2  
 parliamentary inquiries, responding to, see **Parliamentary Inquiries**  
 portraits of, acceptance by the House, §§ 7, 7.17

#### **Speaker's Lobby**

## Ch. 4

## PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE

interview tables, announcement regarding, §§ 1, 1.5	see <b>Committees</b>
<b>Special-Order Speeches</b>	<b>Unanimous Consent</b>
see <b>Non-legislative Debate</b>	ceremonial displays, requests regarding, §§ 1, 1.4
<b>State of the Union Address</b>	floor privileges, rule may not be waived by, §§ 5, 5.3
see <b>Joint Sessions</b> and <b>Presidential Messages and Communications</b>	microphones, use of to propound requests, § 3.10
<b>Statuary</b>	<b>Vice President</b>
see <b>Art and Statuary</b>	see <b>President and Vice President</b>
<b>Statuary Hall</b>	<b>Voting</b>
ceremonies conducted in, §§ 7, 7.12, 7.17	audio-visual broadcasting of Members voting, §§ 3, 3.7
National Statuary Hall collection, § 7	closed-circuit broadcasting, voting information displayed, § 3.1
statues, placement in, §§ 7, 7.20	electronic voting policies promulgated by Speaker, §§ 1, 1.17
<b>Suspension of Rules</b>	electronic voting system in general, § 2
floor privileges, rule may not be waived by, § 5	House Chamber, announcement regarding access during votes, §§ 1, 1.1
<b>Tally Clerk</b>	Tally Clerk, role in operating electronic voting system, § 2
electronic voting system, role in operating, § 2	
floor privileges of, § 5	
<b>Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on,</b>	